

NEW FOLDER BEGINS

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Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL 105-246

By *hsc* Date: *4-20-2010*

KATYN FOREST MURDERS D 229548 vol. 1 (189pp)

DOSSIER CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
The following dossier contain information relative to this dossier

DOSSIER NUMBER	SUBJECT
244957	Kaminek

BIELA, Michal

Police Guard LSC at HOHENBRUNN/MUNICH (Born: 29 Nov 17 in
KOWALE, Poland)

Address: 4043 Labor Service Company, 1897 Labor Sup. Company, HOHENBRUNN/MUNICH,
Ammo Depot, APO 4077A, US Army.

RD-229548, AGENT REPORT, Reg. IV, Subj: KARYN FORREST MURDERS, dtd 24 June 48

TOP SECRET FRODO B

REFUGEE SENT

DOSSIER NO. 117843
TS LOG NO. A-2202
DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 Jan 43
SOURCE Refugee
SHORT TITLE AT-4

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Authority NND 61695

TOP SECRET ROCKET

RECEIVED SET

DOSSIER NO 217 54
TS LCG NO A3907
DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 June 4
SOURCE As-4
SHORT TITLE Kut 4

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File No. Correspondence
In this Russian After
30 June 1948! The
Vol # II
Sgt Blue

Received this date
13 Aug 48



Secret (Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

2 JUL 1946

Katyn Forest Murders

(See Reverse Side)

257548

DATE OF BIRTH :

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION
(Designate numerical order)

ACCOMPLISHED
(For DO)

INITIALS

CPI GROUP : Attach Card

: Indicate Dossier No's

CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES : Check Impersonal Files

: Open as Impersonal
File no follows

: Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER GROUP : Attach Dossier

: Open Dossier

: File in Dossier

257548

CARDING : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
Underlined name(s)

S-3 Executive
Data Section Section
General Registry
Administration Center

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations:

ref -- Reference Dossier
no rec -- Not located and no record
att -- Attached or
dis -- Dismissed.

Secret

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Authority NND 61695



SECRET

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

30 JUN 1948

KATYN

FOREST

MURDERS

(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO.

229548

DATE OF BIRTH :

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION ACCOMPLISHED INITIALS
(Designate numerical order)

CPI GROUP

: Attach Card

: Indicate Dossier No's

IMPERSONAL
FILES

: Check Impersonal Files

: Open an Impersonal
File no. follows

: Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER
GROUP

: Attach Dossier

: Open Dossier

: ☒ File in Dossier

FILE

229548

CARDING

: 4: Prepare CBI Card(s) on
Underlined name(s)

: S-3 Executive
Data Processing Section
Military Security
Administration Center

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations:

Ref - References
Exp - Expired
Att - Attached or

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Authority NND 61695

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
7970th Counter Intelligence Corps Group

AFG 407-A
US Army

29 June 1948

IV 759
D 229548

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

RE : MIKASIN WICZ, Milan

TO : Commanding Officer
7970th CIC Group, EUCOM
AFG 757, US Army

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, dated 18 May 1948, requesting an investigation and report of any information which might be available concerning the KATYN Forest Murders.

2. Attention is invited to the inclosed Agent report, this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 24 June 1948, detailing the results of an investigation conducted by this office. A copy of this report is being forwarded to Headquarters, Region VIII, with a request for leads to be developed in that area.

3. The attached Agent Report forwarded for your information.

Ellington L. Golden
ELLINGTON L. GOLDEN
Lt Col USAF
Commanding

1 Incl: Agent Report, subj: & file
as above, dtd 24 Jun 48

Munich Wil. 2935 - 2996
(Mr. Summers) OPS

DISTRIBUTION:

3 cpy - 7970th CIGG, EUCOM ✓
1 cpy - Region VIII
1 cpy - Region IV Files

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RHS/pcc

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
7970th Counter Intelligence Corps Group

APO 407-A
US Army

IV 759
D 229546

28 June 1948

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

RE : BIELA, Michal

TO : Commanding Officer
7970th CIC Group, EUCOM
APO 757, US Army

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, dated 18 May 1948, requesting an investigation and report of any information which might be available concerning the Katyn Forest Murders.

2. Attention is invited to the inclosed Agent Report, this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 24 June 1948, detailing the results of an investigation conducted by this office.

3. The attached Agent Report is forwarded for your information.

Ellington D. Golder
ELLINGTON D. GOLDER
Lt Col USAF
Commanding

1 Incl: Agent Report, subj:
+ file as above,
dtd 24 June 1948.

Munich Fil. 2935 - 2935
(Mr. Sumners) OPS

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IV 13261

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AGENT REPORT

RHS/pco

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

KATYN FOREST MURDERS
Re: BIELA, Michal

2. DATE SUBMITTED

24 June 1946

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

IV 759
D 229548

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. Investigation conducted to gather information, reference the murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers during the early part of the War. Propaganda stories released by the Germans accused the Russians of these atrocities, while the Russians stated that the Germans performed the murders.

2. Investigation consisted of an interview with BIELA and a check of files at 4023 Labor Service Company, MUNICH (M49/Y85) Ammo Depot, APO 407-A, U^S Army.

a. Following is personal history data of BIELA:

FULL NAME: Michal BIELA

ALIASES: None

WHEN, WHERE BORN: 29 Nov 1917, KOWALE, Poland

RESIDENCES: PAST & PRESENT: KOWALE, Poland from birth - 1920
KUSLANY, Poland from 1921 - 1939. Present - 4023
Labor Service Company, 1897 Labor Sup. Company,
HOHENBRUNN/MUNICH Ammo-Depot, APO 407-A, US Army.

DESCRIPTION: Height 5'5" - Weight 155 lbs - Eyes grey green ;
Hair dark brown straight - Build medium - Face bony-
angular, scars: across forehead and at joint of thigh
and hip.

OCCUPATION: Farmer

EMPLOYMENT: Polish guard by 1897 Labor Supply Company at
HOHENBRUNN/MUNICH

NATIONALITY: Polish

RELIGION: Catholic

MARITAL STATUS: Single

IDENTITY CARD: 1897 Labor Supply Company Pass No. 1941

PARENTS: Father, Martin BIELA born 1857 died 1929, Mother,
Franziska KOWNICKA, born 1891 taken to Russia in 1940.

BROTHERS & SISTERS: Stefan, born 1914 now somewhere in Russia.
Josef, born in 1908 now somewhere in Germany. Sis-
ter, Bronislawa, born in 1912 now in Russia.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS: None

NAZI RECORD: None

CRIMINAL RECORD: None

MILITARY RECORD: Went into Polish Army in 1933. Was in 88th In-
fantry Regiment of 3rd Division. Taken prisoner by
Russians on the 26 Sep 1939. Prisoner until 15 May
1943, when he was allowed to join Polish Army being
formed in Russia. BIELA was in division "KOSIUSKO",
commanded by Col. PRA DELENS. Went into action

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

J.J. JOHN, S/A, CIC
7970th CIC Gp, Reg. IV, APO 407-A

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

John J. John

WD-341

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AGENT REPORT: SUBJ: Katyn Forest Murders, Re: BIELA, Michal, 24 June 1948.
File No. IV 759 D-229548

between KWARCOW and HORNI on 12 Nov 1943. On 12 Dec 1944 taken prisoner by Germans, THORN, Poland. Went to prison-camp at ALTENGRABOW, Poland, moved from here to one camp after another. Was in camp at DESSAU, Germany, when liberated by Americans on 8 May 1945.

SOURCE: Interview with SUBJECT

Files 1897 Lab. Sup. Co. at HOHENBRUNN

F-3

3. BIELA was interviewed during the evenings of 9 and 10 June 1948, in the administration building of the MUNICH Ammo Depot at HOHENBRUNN. On 26 Sep 1939, BIELA was taken prisoner by the Russians and held for two months at an airbase being used as a prison camp at BARANOWICZE, Poland. From here he was transported to a camp in the KATYN FOREST of POLAND. While at BARANOWICZE, the Enlisted men were separated from the officers. Many soldiers did not have identity papers so the Russians determined who was an officer by looking at the hands of the men. If hands were calloused the man was an EM, if not he was an officer. Many transports of prisoners left BARANOWICZE before BIELA did. The one that carried him to KATYN had approximately eighty cars each loaded with fifty men. At KATYN, the officers and non-coms were in one part of the camp and the PFC's and privates in another. Because of the large number of privates in his transport, one of the first things they had to do at KATYN was build an addition to the camp. His transport was the last to reach KATYN. In the camp there were about 12,000 officers and non-coms and about 2,500 privates and PFC's. The highest ranking officers, from Captain to General were quartered in a large three-story, stone, building near the main gate. Junior grade officers were in a two-story building built of log and plaster or stucco covered, located next to the three-story building. Other junior officers and non-coms were in the other one-story, log barracks, of which there were eight of varying sizes in the officer's section of the camp.

a. Routine of the camp was as follows: prisoners were awakened at 0600; breakfast at 0700; roll call formation at 0730; doctors make check at 0800, after which men go to work; lunch is from 1200 to 1230; work from 1230 to 1700; supper is 1700; Men clean up after evening meal; 1900 all men are locked in barracks and all windows are shuttered and locked from the outside. To go to latrine during night, prisoner must knock on door and allowed to go by the guard.

b. Health of prisoners was not bad. Among the 2,500 privates, each morning about fifty were on sick call and from 3 to 4 of these were hospitalized. BIELA could not give figures for officers.

c. Food consisted of 200 grams of bread per day. Tea or coffee in the morning. A soupy stew of potatoes, vegetables and a small portion of horse-meat in the stew was served at the noon and evening meals.

d. Clothing consisted of uniforms worn when taken prisoner and whatever castoff clothing such as old bits of uniforms and worn Russian suits the Russians supplied.

e. Work for the prisoners consisted of camp maintenance, etc., and cutting, loading and transporting wood to a railhead in the KATYN FOREST. All this was done by the PFCs and privates excepting when larger quotas had to be met. Then officers and non-coms were used as well. This was quite

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AGENT REPORT: SUOJ: Katyn Forest Murders, Re: BIELA, Michal, 24 June 1948,
File No. IV 769 D-229548

frequently done.

f. All camp administration was handled by the Russian military, plus two civilian cooks for the prisoners in the Privates section. BIELA did not know if there were any civilians in officer's section.

g. Guard duty was handled by a company of Russian troops. There was a guardhouse at each of the two double gates. In each guardhouse were something like fifty men. Four guards and checkers were at each gate. A machine gun tower was at each corner of the enclosure with two men in each. Four patrols were on the outside of enclosure each covered a quarter of the fence line. Guards were stationed at different points in the camp and at night a patrol was maintained inside the enclosure. Flood lights were at each gate and machine gun post and at the centerline of enclosure there were two searchlight towers one on each side. Guards on night patrol had large flashlights. Weapons used by guards were machine guns of about 8mm caliber, machine pistols and rifles. On entering and leaving camp, prisoners go through first part of double gate and is checked off by one of guards by name and number, then second part of gate is opened to allow him to pass through. Only one part of gate is open at one time except when vehicles must pass through. For work outside of enclosure there was one guard to five men.

h. Guards wore a uniform which was greenish in color. Jacket was similar to American blouse in length, had four pockets and leather belt. Shirt was also greenish in color. Both shirt and blouse had high tight collar. No tie was worn. Privates wore wrap around leggings of same color as uniform. Non-coms wore black boots. Helmet worn by privates was similar to the American helmet and was dark green in color. Helmets of non-coms and gate guards and checkers had a blue band 5cm. wide painted all the way around. Officers while on duty wore same uniform as non-coms. Off duty officers wore officer's cap with insignia instead of blue banded helmet.

4. The camp was about 600 meters by 450 meters in size. It was about 7km from the village of KATYN which BIELA believed was in a North-easterly direction from camp. Camp KATYN was divided into two parts, an old part where the officers were quartered and a new part where the PFCs and Privates were kept. The old section had a three-story stone building near the main gate, next to it was a two-story building built from logs and covered with stucco or plaster. There were eight one story barracks plus a hospital, kitchen, and outside latrine. A road circled the central part of camp. The new part of the camp where the PFCs and privates lived contained eight one story barracks of various sizes, an outdoor latrine, a kitchen and hospital & administration building. A road circled the inside perimeter of the camp and ran down the center of it towards the officers section. The two sections were divided by a double barbed wire fence. The barrack in which BIELA lived contained thirty rooms with about fifteen men in each room. The entire camp was surrounded by a double 10 ft. barbed wire fence.

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AGENT REPORT: SNBJ: Katyn Forest Murders, Re: BIELA, Michal, 24 June 1948,
File No. IV 759 D-223548

The two fences were about 1 meter apart and three coils of barbed wire placed one on top of the other filled the space between the two fences. Heavy oaken posts were about fifteen feet apart. On top of the inside fence was a barbed wire addition which angled inside at about forty-five degrees. There was also one on the outside fence which was outside to an angle of forty-five degrees. At the base of the outside fence was raised barbed wire entanglement about eighteen inches off the ground and about four feet wide which a person going over the fence would have to drop into. There was a double gate built of wood and stone for each section of the camp. There was approximately two meters of space inside the gates. A guardhouse was at each of the gates.

a. BIELA was unable to identify any of the units which guarded the camp or were near by. The highest rank he saw was a Russian major and captain who were at KATYN on an inspection of the camp. He did not know the name of/or rank of the camp commander. The only identifying marks he ever saw were the numbers 2 and 3 which he saw on the shoulders of the guards. It was impossible to get the names of any of the guards.

b. Railhead for the camp was located in the forest of KATYN about eight kilometers away. This was used to bring in supplies and haul away lumber cut by prisoners.

c. BIELA could give the name of only one person he ever knew at the camp but does not know what happened to him. This officer was Fnu TAWSZYCKI, a Major in the Polish Army whose regiment was stationed at WILNO, Poland. The Major told BIELA all officers were picked up in WILNO and brought to KATYN after all Polish soldiers there were forced to register.

5. BIELA arrived at Camp KATYN in the latter part of November 1939. While here he worked as most of the prisoners did in the forest. This work continued until 29 Mar 41, when he and a majority of the prisoners were put to work digging trenches which they were led to believe were bomb shelters. These excavations were about 1 meter deep over 100 meters long and about five meters wide. This digging began about three kilometers from camp and extended to a point about five kilometers away. About one third of the diggings were covered with logs and dirt and camouflaged with bushes and small trees. Some of the walls of the excavations were lined with logs. The excavations were believed by BIELA to be North or Northeast of Camp KATYN. Officers as well as enlisted men were forced to dig. At the same time, work went on as usual in the forest. Some days BIELA would dig, on others he would chop wood. On the 14th of April 1941, at about 0400 hours, BIELA was awakened by the sound of trucks moving about the officers section of the camp. Others who had awakened said this activity had been going on since 0300 hours. Shortly after this, shooting could be heard in the forests from the direction of the excavations. There were the sounds of machine guns, machine pistols and single shots being fired. This went on until 0600 hours, when all was quiet. The men were talking nervously about what could be going on until 0600 hours when a guard opened the door and told them to quiet down and reassured them that nothing was wrong. The daily routine continued as usual except no one went to work at the excavations, but went to another part of

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AGENT REPORT: SUBJ: Katyn Forest Murders, Re: BIELA, Michal, 24 June 1948
File No. IV 759 D-229548

the forest and cut wood. However, from this day on, the guard strength was doubled. On the night of the 14th the activity in the officers section began at midnight and continued until about 0500 of 15 April 1941. Shooting could be heard coming from the direction of the excavations from shortly after midnight until 0500. The routine of the workday went on as usual but the prisoners were very nervous and there seemed to be considerable confusion in the officers section of the camp. On the night of the 15th, the activity began 2200 hours and continued until 0500 of the 16th of April 1941. On the 16th it could be easily seen that the officers were far fewer in number than on the 13th. BIELA asked a guard where all the officers were and was told they had been transported to RUSSIA. On the 16 April 1941, the activity in the officers section began at 1600 hours. There was a great deal of confusion and rushing back and forth of the trucks. Shooting could be heard from the forest during most of the night. In the meantime the EMs had been going to work as usual. BIELA learned from a corporal who came over the fence and went back over when guards approached, that all would be killed and many officers had committed suicide with their pocket knives and by hanging themselves. On 17 April 1941, when the activity began again, many officers and non-coms refused to leave their barracks and were fired upon and killed there. BIELA did not see this but was told about it when he returned to camp. Men of the EM section had to go over and load the dead on trucks. The next day, 18 April 1941, the EM worked in the woods until late in the evening. At 1800 hours, a Russian officer came out and lined them up in three ranks. BIELA being in last rank did not fall into group which were taken away on mine trucks. Six trucks went in one direction and three in another. Later shooting could be heard from direction of the camp and different parts of the forest. BIELA and group left behind got back to camp and barracks at about 1900 hours. The 18th. BIELA was so exhausted he slept through the entire night and could not say what went on. At roll call next morning, he noticed there were virtually none left in the Officers section and two-thirds of the EMs. His group was gone. At about one of the guards called for fifty men to be lined up in two lines. BIELA was one of the first to rush up to the line. The fifty men packed their belongings, were loaded on trucks and taken to the rail station in the forest. They were given food, water and clothing and traveled for days until they reached the URSS. BIELA was there for some time and left BIELA from May 1941 until May 1943.

6. On 15 May 1943, as a result of a report from General SIKORSKY and Marshall ST. IM. BIELA was sent to go to the URSS, being formed in Russia. He was in the Division of Special Forces, 1st. BIELA, S. I. This unit went into action on 12 May 1943. On 12 Dec 1944, BIELA was captured by the Russians and taken to a prison. He was taken from one prison camp to another until liberated by the Americans near PRSSAU on 8 May 1945.

7. After being released, BIELA was sent to a Russian occupied Poland. In February 1946, BIELA was sent to work on a farm for nine months. In November 1946, he went to DARTMOUTH where he joined a Polish Guard Company and was stationed at MUNSTER, KORBACH, M. DART and now in WHEATBURY (49/Y94).

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AGENT REPORT: SUBJ: Katyn Forest Murders, Re: BIELA, Michal, 24 June 1948
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8. Agent's Notes:

a. BIELA was very much afraid to talk about his experiences for fear of reprisals against family in Russia and for fear of the possibility of someday being returned to Poland.

b. BIELA very likely knows other persons who were at KATYN but denies knowing the names of anyone else there. BIELA is a simple appearing person, typical of the Polish peasant type, and in the opinion of this agent, not equipped with the imagination necessary to devise such a story with so great detail.

c. No comment.

d. Evaluation of this agent report is F-3. Source of information was gathered through an interview with Michal BIELA, and from files of 1897 Labor Supply Company at HOHENBRUNN (M49/Y94).

APPROVED:


SUMMERS
CIC
Officer

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT Katyn Forest Murders AS: MIKASLONICZ, Milan	2. DATE SUBMITTED 24 June 1948 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. IV-759 D-229543
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS <p>1. Investigation conducted to gather information reference the murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers during the early part of the war. Propaganda stories released by the Germans accused the Russians of these atrocities while the Russians stated that the Germans performed the murders.</p> <p>2. The current investigation consisted of a personal interview with MIKASLONICZ and 1/Sgt George LACE, AMR Reporter. A records check was made at the File Section, Headquarters, Region IV, 7970 CIG Group.</p> <p>a. A records check at the File Section, Region IV, 7970 CIG Headquarters, revealed that MIKASLONICZ was a Yugoslav War Correspondent during World War II and was now an Assistant Associated Press Correspondent, working with AP, Munich (249/Y25). MIKASLONICZ was said to have been at the scene of the Katyn Forest Murders in 1942.</p> <p>3. 1/Sgt George LACE, US Army, AMR Reporter, Munich, was contacted and stated that he knew MIKASLONICZ fairly well; that he was very intelligent and very good news reporter. LACE stated that MIKASLONICZ was now residing in Riedel near Posen and that he could be contacted there.</p> <p>4. Milan MIKASLONICZ, Yugoslav, Subject of the case, assistant AP Reporter Munich, was contacted and stated that he had lived in Riedel near Posen for the last two years and sometimes worked for the AP, Munich. He is mostly occupied by a book he is at present writing on the World Situation. MIKASLONICZ stated the two main objectives of writing this book are to write about his experiences before and during World War II and what he thinks of the World Situation now, and also to get money because he lost all his personal possessions when he left his home in Yugoslavia during the war. MIKASLONICZ stated that he was in Berlin in 1942 when he first heard about the Katyn Forest Murder of 10,000 Polish Officers. At the time he was working for the Stockholm Tidningen newspaper together with the chief reporter of this paper, who was Christer ABERG. MIKASLONICZ and ABERG, together with about 20 other news reporters, immediately obtained passes from the German Administration to see the scene of the murders. As soon as the news of murders became public, Soviets, German Propaganda Minister, immediately started a propaganda campaign on the topic. The reporters traveled from Berlin to S. Olenka, Russia, and thence to Katyn, which is a small town about 5 Kilometers from S. Olenka. The reporters were accompanied by several high German Army officers and the German officials, who had been placed in charge of the city of S. Olenka, when the Germans captured it a few days previously. The front was at this time 60 kilometers East into Russia.</p>	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT Erwin H. Baumann 7970 CIG Group, Region IV	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Erwin H. Baumann</i>

- Region IV - file

Section 6-7-48 RCB

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SECRET REPORT - dtd 24 June 1948, subj: Katyn Forest Murders, RE:
NIKASLONICZ, Milan

NIKASLONICZ did not know the exact date that he and the other reporter saw the graves, but he believed it was 1942; that the smell from the graves was noticed before they could see them. The graves were located on a small hill on the outskirts of the town of KATYN. It is a wooded area and the reporters did not go all the way to the graves because the smell was too strong. They got their ideas of the scope of the murders from three things: a. uniforms of the murdered officers; b. the passes, correspondence and miscellaneous papers taken from the uniforms; c. by talking to the Russian farmers who lived in the vicinity of KATYN. There were also some Polish people and a Polish priest present when the reporters saw the graves of the murdered Polish officers. From the Russians (farmers) present, NIKASLONICZ was told that when the Russian Army over-ran Poland and took all the Polish Army personnel prisoners, that Polish enlisted men were treated very well by the Russians, but the Polish officers were all thrown into concentration camps and in all ways treated very badly. The Russian farmers also told NIKASLONICZ that on the day of the murders the Russian Army Officers brought Polish Officers to KATYN. The farmers knew that the Polish officers would be shot and presumed it was because the German army was advancing so rapidly that the Russian Army did not have time to take the Polish officers back into the interior. They were putting them to death so that the Polish officers would not fall into German hands and then fight against the Russians. The Russians had treated the Polish officers very badly and knew that they would fight viciously against the Russians. Another theory advanced by the Russian farmers was that the Germans had paid Russians to take the Polish officers out and liquidate them. However, the farmers were fairly certain that the Russians had done it so the Polish officers would not fall into German hands. NIKASLONICZ stated that he could not give a good opinion on the truth of statements of the Russian farmers because they could have been intimidated by the German Army officers or the German officials in charge of the town of SOLEK and KATYN. NIKASLONICZ stated that from the uniforms, they estimated that there were 12,000 Polish officers put to death at KATYN. The uniforms of the Poles were there, but the reporters could find only one (1) shoe among all the clothing. The evening of the same day when news of the murders was published and the reporters saw the graves, the Russian newspaper TASS put out a report saying that the Germans did it. All the reporters wrote reports of the murders, but neither they or the German news reporters could write that the Russians had committed the crime. NIKASLONICZ stated in his articles, as most of the reporters did, in fact, that this was an atrocious crime against humanity, against all international law and against justice in general. NIKASLONICZ said that it might have been easier for him to ascertain for sure whether the Russians or the Germans had perpetrated this crime if the German Army officers and the German officials had not been present the day he saw the graves,

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since the farmers present would have talked more freely. None of the reporters would advance an opinion whether the Russians or the Germans did it, then, or later, according to LIKASIMOWICZ.

a. LIKASIMOWICZ stated that a Russian General, George KILSKOV (pseudonym), KAPD, told him in 1943 that the Russians had committed this crime at KATYN. KILSKOV later deserted and became a General in the German Army. KILSKOV remarked to LIKASIMOWICZ that the Russians were afraid the Polish officers would fall into German hands and fight against the Russians. KILSKOV is now reportedly residing in Switzerland.

b. A Russian Colonel (KAPD) Jurij KASARI, who was General KILSKOV's adjutant at the time reportedly said also that the Russians had committed the crime at KATYN.

c. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. The following leads were given by LIKASIMOWICZ:

- (1) Christer ALMQUIST, chief reporter for STOCKHOLM Tidningen newspaper, whereabouts now unknown, but presumably still in Stockholm. LIKASIMOWICZ was with ALMQUIST when they visited KATYN in 1942.
- (2) The Russian Colonel, KASARI, is rumored to be in Germany now. It is possible that he is in the American zone posing as an old immigrant.
- (3) The following four reporters were also present at KATYN with LIKASIMOWICZ:
 - (a) Loren WILLIAMS, Swiss, in 1942 working for the Swiss Neue Zeitung, now residing in the British Press Camp, Switzerland.
 - (b) Dr. Jan SCHMIDT, reporter, residing British Press Camp, Switzerland.
 - (c) Adolph BELL, reporter, Swiss, residing British Press Camp, Switzerland.
 - (d) Stefan IS, Swiss, reporter, supposedly residing in British Press Camp, Switzerland.

b. It is recommended that leads be furnished to other Headquarters, Swiss, for further investigation.

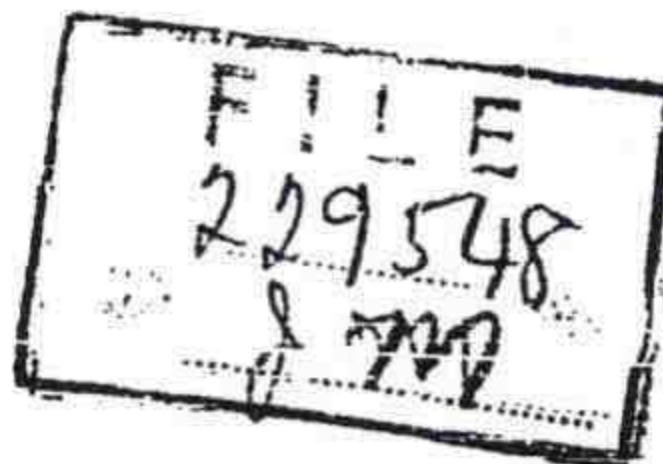
Ray H. Summer
JAN 10 1944

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

CONFIDENTIAL

350.09 (CIC/OPS/IC)
Katyn Forest Murders



~~INT SEC~~
~~GEN REQ~~
~~INT DIV~~

18 June 1948

1 Dep Political 18 June
Air Advisor 48
Intel
Mm

Inclosed herewith is book, in German, entitled
"Mittliches Material zum Massenmord von KATYN", published
in BERLIN in 1943 by the Zentralverlag der DDR, fur-
nished for your information and retention.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

1 Incl. a/a
JES/jb Telephone 256

M/R: Forwarded by CIC Region I with letter dtd 4 June 48, subj as above.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Authority NND 61695



Secret

10 JUN 46
5 name

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

10 JUN 1946

Initiator of Action WB

DOSSIER NO :

229548

(See Reverse Side)

DATE OF BIRTH:

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION
(Designate numerical order)

ACCOMPLISHED
(or NR)

INITIALS

CPI GROUP

☐ : Attach Card

OR

☐ : Indicate Dossier No's

CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL
FILES

☒ : Check Impersonal Files

☐ : Open an Impersonal
File as follows

☐ : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER
GROUP

☐ : Attach Dossier

☐ : Open Dossier

☒ : File in Dossier

CARDING

☐ : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
Underlined name(s)

☒ : S-3 Executive
Case Direction Section
☐ : Central Registry
☐ : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations:

"R" -- Reference Dossier
"NR" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or
work accomplished.

Secret

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

NAME OR IMPERSONAL SUBJECT	DATE OF INDEX	CPI ACTION CR ICR NO.	INITIALS
* ANDERS, General		R-238360 MAY APRIL 44	B
KOLTA, Enn		NR	ONE
BERLING, Ed		71 A	97
REFRYA, Enn		2 2	67
MERKULOW, Enn		SIP 169681-414	
		NOR 137277-185845	
IMPERSONAL SUBJECTS			
KATYI FOREST MURDERS		229 546	(initials)
* ANDERS, W. EEN		R-12165, R-138160, R-138162	
R-152255	R-152260	R-152624	R-137537
R-153342	R-6176		

SECRET

8 June 48

D/L: Hq, S/R BADEN, CIC Reg I, APO 154, MOIC dtd 3 June 48 (File I-B-1056),
Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

I-10227
I-B-1056

1st Ind.

AWB/mes

HEADQUARTERS, CIC REGION I, 970TH CIC DETACHMENT, EUROPEAN COMMAND,
APO 154, US ARMY, 8 June 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

Your attention is invited to previous reports, this headquarters,
subject and file as above.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No. 5-3322

Log No. 9669

1 Incl: MOIC a/s (3 cop)

Stuttgart 93255/308/Bremer
ops

for *William A. Deering*
WILLIAM A. DEERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

CONFIDENTIAL

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

DATE

9 June 48

SUBJECT

KATYN FOREST MURDERS

DOSSIER NO

~~229548~~

(See Reverse Side)

DATE OF BIRTH:

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION
(Designate in order)

ACCOMPLISHED

INITIALS

CPI GROUP

: ☐ : Attach Card

: ☐ : OR

: ☐ : Indicate Dossier No's

IMPERSONAL
FILES

: ☒ : Check Impersonal Files

: ☐ : Open an Impersonal
File as follows

: ☐ : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER
GROUP

: ☐ : Attach Dossier

: ☐ : Open Dossier

: ☐ : File in Dossier

CARDING

: ☐ : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
Underlined name(s)

: ☒ : S-3 Executive
Case Direction Section
Serials Section
Distributive Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations:

"R" -- Reference Location
"A" -- Was locked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or
work accomplished.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

WAD.WFF

APD 154

4 June 1948

I-10227
D-229548

*Copied to ops
from 14 June 48
Cung*

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European
Command, APO 757, US Army

1. Reference is made to Letter, Headquarters, 970th
CIC Detachment, Subject: KATYN Forest Murders, File D-229548,
dated 18 March 1948.

2. The attached Book, in German, entitled, "Antliches
Material zum Massenmord von KATYN", published in BERLIN in 1943
by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP is furnished for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No. 0-3222

Incl: book, as in para.
2 above.

Edward K. Deering
WILLIAM A. DEERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Stuttgart switch 93255/Ext 302/Bremor/OPS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

3 June 48

HEADQUARTERS
SUP. REGION I
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF, REGION I
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AFO 154
3 June 1948

File: I-B-1056

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO: CHIEF, COMBAT INTELLIGENCE CORPS, REGION I AFO 154, US ARMY

XXX FOR INFO EUROPEAN
XXX FOR INFO NAVAL DIVISION

Incl: MOIC, dtd 3 June 48
file and Subj a/s (6 cop)
Teleph no: Heidelberg 6490
6494

W. H. Byrd
W. H. Byrd
Captain
Commanding

Log No. 823

Log No. 9621

1ST IND.

CHIEF, COMBAT INTELLIGENCE CORPS, REGION I (STAFF), AFO 154, US ARMY

TO:

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
SUB REGION BADEN
770TH CIC DETACHMENT, EUCOM, APO 757, A
JEROME, CALIFORNIA

JAP/ger

APO 154

File: I-B-1056

3 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

RE:

1. Reason for Investigation:

This investigation is submitted in compliance with Secret letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, EUCOM, APO 757, dated 18 March 1948, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, File: D-229543.

2. Results of Investigation:

a. The undersigned was given the following information concerning the Katyn Forest Murders: On 17 September 1939, according to the secret arrangements between the Russians and the Germans the Soviet Army crossed the Eastern border of Poland and by quick marches reached the Bug Line, and surrounded the rest of the Polish Army in the Soviet occupied areas. During the disarmament of Polish Detachments, the Russians assured them that all military personnel would be released shortly. In reality only a part of the enlisted men were released; most of the non-commissioned officers and almost all of the Commissioned officers were interned in P.O. Camps. The officers were confined in three camps, Starobielsk, Kozielecki and Ostaszkow. At the end of 1939 the population of these camps was about 2,500 officers of whom 14 were generals, 300 Colonels and Lt. Colonels, 500 majors, 2,500 Captains, 5,000 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, as well as about 7,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. Prisoners in those camps were allowed to correspond with their families in Poland, and all took advantage of this to let their families know they were alive. The last of these letters to be received from the prisoners in these camps were dated April 1940, and no further news has been heard of them to the present date. Before April 1940, about 400 - 500 persons were taken from these camps, some for reasons of illness and others to be tried in Soviet Courts and sent to prison. A small part of these were saved, and in July 1941 became members of the newly formed Polish Army of General ANDRZEJ in Russia. They presented General ANDRZEJ lists of the names of thousands of Polish officers and non-commissioned officers who were still imprisoned in Soviet Camps. Endeavoring to find and release these persons General ANDRZEJ writes; "In 1941, after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, I was released from a Soviet prison and named Commander of the Polish Armed Forces in the USSR (Polish: Bil Wzrojeczy w ZSRR). From the first conversation with Soviet Representatives to the last days of my stay in the USSR the finding of many thousands of prisoners, who disappeared at the

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- 1 -

Page 1 of 2 Pages
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Was, Sub-Region EASTERN, MOIC dtd 3 June 1946, File I-B-1056, Subject:
Katyn Forest Murders

hands of the Russians, was the continual object of my troubles and greatest efforts, however futile, the reason for my carefulness as a Pole and Commander."

b. In April 1943, the Germans announced that they had found in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk, mass graves with Polish soldiers who were murdered by a pistol bullet in the back of the head. The Germans blamed the Russians and in turn, Radio MOSCOW blamed the Germans. Investigation by the International Doctors' Commission revealed without doubt that the murdered people were Polish prisoners from the P.O. Camps in Starobielski, Kozielecki and Ostaszewo. In the opinion of this Commission, this crime was committed during the time when Katyn was in the hands of the Soviets. The Russians were asked by General ANDERS and Jan KOLTA, Polish Ambassador for the Polish Government in LONDON, about the whereabouts of the 15,000 Polish prisoners, but gave only evasive answers. Attempts of the Polish Red Cross (PCF) and of the International Red Cross (IRC) to locate the missing prisoners also failed. As a result of this, diplomatic relations were broken off between the Polish LONDON Government and Russia.

c. In October 1940, before the outbreak of the German-Russian War, a few Polish Regular Army Officers were called to MOSCOW from Soviet P.O. Camps. Among these was Colonel BERLING, later promoted to General and Commander of the 1st Polish Division (Trzaski Kozielecki) which fought with the Russians. A proposition was placed before these officers to form a Polish Army under the command of the Russians. Colonel BERLING, at a conference with BERIA and MERKULOV (Minister of INWD and his executive), asked that all Poles be able to join this Army regardless of political beliefs. BERIA agreed to this. "Good" stated BERLING, "we have excellent Army cadre in the P.O. Camps of Starobielska and Kozielecki". At that time MERKULOV stated "No, not these. We have made a grave mistake with them".

3. Agent's Notes, Comments and Recommendations:

a. Source of this information is a Polish DP official who is strongly anti-Russian.

b. Evaluation: B-6

c. Source also mentioned a book that appeared in LONDON in April 1943, the title of which was "Katyn Crimes in the Light of Documents", published by Gryf Publications, Ltd, LONDON, 59-61 Hatton Garden.

John P. Ford for
JOSEPH A. RUNCIE
Special Agent, CIC

Contents and Evaluations Approved:

Carl H. Rank
for C. GUY LEE
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Reinholdberg 6/2/46

SECRET

Page 2 of 2 Pages
Copy 1 of 5 Copies

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Authority NND 61695

RBB NR 01

PP RFPF

SECRET

FM RFPFB 01/CO CIC REGION III BAD NAUHEIM 011045

TO CO 972TH CIC EUCOM

WD GRMC

REF NR X-6539-0/ OPERATIONAL / ATTN LT CARTER/THE TWO NAMES REQUESTED

PER YOUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: (ONE) (TWO) AND

Five Gerazemoff. Kostatkin Kostatkin Gerazemoff
(THREE) (FOUR) PD (TWO) IS THE (FIVE) AGENT PD (FOUR) IS A

DOG PETER AND AS YET WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN HIS FIRST NAME PD

END CITE WILLIAMS SIGNED B A U G H FIVE

SECRET

RECD 1 JUNE /1106/AHK

*1 June
19 June to his depot to
my office, Polad, ci
2 June + 8 per insti
chans of it cul mass
J.H.S.*

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

CIC FILE

June
JTC/ego
N
W

D-229518

Edlyn Forest Murders

1 June 1948

1 Hqs Ops 1 June
970th Br 1948
CIC Intell
Det Sub
Section

1. In reference to your letter dated 12 March 1948, control number IS-28 (Ops Branch), four MOIC's are inclosed from Region IV, dated 18 May 1948, subject as above, and forwarded for your information.

2. Research and Analysis has not been furnished copies of inclosed reports.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. ECHMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

h Inclos: a/s

JTC/ego/r250

ONE

*sent to
Carter*

SECRET

171/135

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

26 May

INT SEC
CEN REG
INT DIV

INT/IC/NPS

350.09 (GID/OPS/IS)
Katyn Forest Murders

26 May 1948

1 Dep Political 26 May
Dir Advisor, 48
Intel Hqs.
Divn EUCOM

Reference is made to your recent request for material on the Katyn Forest Murders. Inclosed herewith is additional material from the 970th CIC Detachment.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

3 Incls:

1. NOIC, CIC Reg. III, file III-M-1761, subj as above, dtd 4 May 48.
2. SRI, CIC Reg VI, file D-229548, VI-M-1097.2, subj as above, dated 12 May 48, w/transl of statement made by GERNSDORF.
3. Ltr, CIC Reg VI, file D-229548, VI-M-1097.2, subj as above, dtd 12 May 48.

WFS/jb Telephone 7426

M/R: ~~Confidential~~

Above reports inclosed with IRS Min. 1 fr 970 CIC to Ops Branch dtd 20 May 48, subject as above.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

350:09 (GID/OPS/IS)
Katyn Forest Murders

File
229548

00

26 May

~~INT SEC~~
~~GEN SEC~~
~~INT DIV~~

MM/LS/WFS/

26 May 1948

6

1 Dep Political 26 May
Dir Advisor 48
Intel
Divn

1. Reference is made to your recent request for material on the Katyn Forest Murders. Enclosed herewith is additional material from 970th CIC Detachment:

- a. SAI, S/R HERSFELD, file III-H-1718, subject as above, dated 12 May 48.
- b. Ltr, S/R KASSEL, file III-H-1183, subject as above, dated 12 May 48, w/4 incls (translations of statements forwarded only)

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

2 Incls: a/s
WFS/jb Telephone 7426

M/R: Above inclosures forwarded from 970th CIC by IRS, Min. 1, dated 24 May 48, subj. as above.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

File

D-229548

Katyn Forest Murders

~~INT SEC~~
~~GEN SEC~~
~~INT DEPT~~

MA/CMA/PDW/jb

26 May

21 May 1948

2 Dep Political 26 May
Dir Advisor 48
Intel

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

1 Incl: n/c
PDW/jb Telephone 6275

M/R: Min. 1 fr 970 CIC to Ops Br, dtd 21 May 48 incloses MOIC fr Reg. I, dtd 10 May 48, file numbers: I-B1056, I-10227, and D-229548, subj: LECHTOLD, Stanislaus, re: Katyn Forest Murders.

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

24 May

D-229548
Katyn Forest Murders

24 May 1948

1 Hqs Ops 24 May
970th Branch, 1948
CIC Intell
Det Sub-
Section

1. In reference to your letter dated 12 March 1948, control number IS-28 (Ops Branch), the inclosed reports from Region III, dated 12 May 1948, subject as above, are forwarded for your information.

2. Special attention is invited to paragraphs 2-11 and 2-12 of SRI from Sub-Region HERSFELD. In reference to paragraph 3n, same SRI, Region IV has been furnished this information and investigation is being made.

3. R & A Branch has not been furnished copies of inclosed reports.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

2 Incls

1. SRI, S/R HERSFELD, file III-H-1718, subj a/abv, dtd 12 May 48
2. Ltr, S/R KASSEL, file III-K-1183, subj a/abv, dtd 12 May 48, w/4 Incls (translations of statements forwarded only)

JFC/ehb/7250
OPB

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

~~SECRET~~

D-229518

SECRET

sent to
Center 26 May

21 May
INT SEC
INT DIV
11 May 1948

2

Dep
Dir
Intel
Divn

Polit
Advisor

21 May
48

1. Reference is made to your recent request for information concerning the KATYN Forest Murders.

2. Forwarded herewith are reports from 970th CIC Detachment, one of which contains information furnished by former General Oberst Heinz GUMMERIAN, now in MBIC Generals' Camp at HEUSTADT, and the other by General Gueother BLIMEN-TRITT, now at HEUSTADT Generals' Camp, LA MARGUE.

3. Any further information received will be forwarded.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

2 Incls: n/c
WPS/35 Telephone 7426

M/R: Min. 1 fr 970 CIC to Ops Br, Intel Sec., forwards reports: MBIC dtd 14 Apr 48 and MOIC dtd 28 Apr 48

~~SECRET~~

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Authority NND 61695

SE

ST

CIG-FILE

21 May 1948

D-229548
Katyn Forest Murders

21 May 1948

1 Reg Ops 21 May
975th Branch 1948
Det Sub
Sees

1. The inclosed MCIC from Region I, dated 10 May 1948, file numbers: I-81036, I-10227, and I-200512, Subject: ISCHMOLD, Stanislaus re: Katyn Forest Murders, is forwarded for your information.

2. Lead mentioned in paragraph 3 is being investigated by Region IV.

3. A copy of this report has not been furnished to Research and Analysis.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

1 Incl: a/s

JRG/aga/7250
ops

SECRET

71861

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Authority NND 61695

CIC FILE

10 May

188

FILE
D-220548
D Katyn Forest Murders
A

20 May 1948

1 Hqs Ops 20 May
Wroch Branch 1948
CIC
Rst

1. The attached reports are forwarded for your information, as follows:

- a. MOIC, CIC Region III, file III-M-1761, subject as above, dated 4 May 1948.
- b. SBI, CIC Region VI, file D-220548, VI-M-1097.3, subject as above, dated 12 May 1948, with translation of statement made by GERSDORF.
- c. Ltr, CIC Region VI, file D-220548, VI-M-1097.2, subject as above, dated 12 May 1948.

2. Special attention is invited to paragraph 4 of both Region VI reports. Copies of reports from Region VI have not been furnished to R & A Branch.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

- 3 Incls
- 1. MOIC Reg III a/s
 - 2. SBI Reg VI a/s
 - 3. Ltr Reg VI a/s

JFC/ehb/7250



SECRET

18 May

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

19 MAY 1948

Initiator Action WB

Katyn Forest Murders

(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO :

227578

DATE OF BIRTH:

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION ACCOMPLISHED INITIALS
(Designate numerical order) (or NR)

PI GROUP 1: Attach Card

CR

2: Indicate Dossier No.

CHIEF OF IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES: 2: Check Impersonal Files

: Open an Impersonal File as follows

: Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER GROUP: 3: Attach Dossier

: Open Dossier

: File in Dossier

CARDING: : Prepare Card(s) Underlined name(s)

: S-3 Executive
: Case Direction Section
: Central Registry
: Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"NR" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

NAME OR IMPERSONAL SUBJECT	DATE OF BIRTH	CPI ACTION OR DOSSIER NO.	INITIALS
WICHTER, V. M.		NR	NR
SCHMIDT, V. M.		NR	NR
FRANK, V. M.		NR	NR
PILVOUT, V. M.		NR	NR
BILLINGER, V. M.		NR	NR
LOCHNER, V. M.		NR	NR
ROSE, V. M.		NR	NR
NOT, V. M.		NR	NR
KIEP, V. M.		NR	NR
SCHMIDT, V. M.		NR	NR
CAMP, V. M.		NR	NR
PILVOUT, V. M.		NR	NR
LAHODIN, V. M.		NR	NR
COSTE, V. M.		NR	NR
HEIKER, V. M.		NR	NR
LEPIL, V. M.		NR	NR
PLATON, V. M.		NR	NR
TAUSTE, V. M.		NR	NR
HART, V. M.		NR	NR
SCHULER, V. M.		NR	NR
KVBSCH, V. M.		NR	NR

IMPERSONAL SUBJECTS

KATYN FOREST MURDERS	D-229548	MM
POLISH RED CROSS	D-137704	MM
POLISH A.K.	D-209129	MM
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS	D-3330	MM

ACK.

171 - 970th CIC, EUCOM, dtd 18 March 1948, Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

IV-759

1st Ind

JHR/em

HEADQUARTERS, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS, REGION IV, 970th CIC
DETACHMENT, APO 407-A, US Army, 18 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps, EUCOM,
APO 757, US Army

1. Attention is invited to the four (4) inclosed LITs, this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 17 May 1948, which details information obtained by agents of this Region from various sources relative to the alleged murder of several thousand Polish Officers near the Katyn Forest area.

2. For your information. Case is considered closed by this headquarters.

William D. Golden
WILLIAM D. GOLDEN
Lt Col USAF
Commanding

4 incis. LITs (3 copies)
dtd 18 May 48

HOLLE/em/2995-2996

OP3

11758

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Authority NND 61695

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

CSJ/em

APG 407-A
US ARMY

IV-759

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

RE : Statement by Dr. Jerzy WROBLEWSKI

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, file D-229548, Subject as above, dated 18 March 1948, suspense date 18 May 1948, requesting all available information regarding the alleged murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers in the early part of World War II, in the Katyn Forest area.

2. Dr. Jerzy Kwasny WROBLEWSKI, Polish national, born 21 November 1915 in JEJEMOWO, Poland, presently a DP residing in GABLINGEN (M49/Y87) near AUGSBURG (M49/Y85) was contacted by this agent and the following information was obtained from him:

a. Dr. WROBLEWSKI was employed in 1943 by the Polish Red Cross in the city of KRAKAU, Poland. On 15 May 1943 a story appeared in Polish newspapers stating that a large number of murdered Polish Officers was found in the forests near KATYN, by the Germans who were occupying Poland at that time.

b. On 21 May 1943 the German Military Administration requested that a delegation of nine (9) Polish Physicians, members of the Red Cross, participate in investigations being conducted by an International Red Cross Delegation to determine whether the atrocities were committed by the Russians or by the Germans.

(1) A close friend and associate of Dr. WROBLEWSKI served as a member of the Polish delegation. Both WROBLEWSKI and his friend were members of the Polish Underground Resistance Movement (AK). Dr. WROBLEWSKI stated that his friend was requested by the Resistance Movement to submit a true report in case the Germans gave a false one.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

(2) Upon completion of the investigation the International Red Cross Delegation made an official statement establishing the fact that the killings had been committed by the Russians. By that time the Katyn Forest Murders had become an international issue, and the Russians accused the Germans of the murders stating that the communique was false and had been issued under pressure of the Nazi authorities.

c. In a private interview, Dr. WROBLEWSKI was told by his friend who had participated in the investigation, that the communique was authentic. Approximately 9,000 Polish officers had been found murdered in the forests near KATYN, and the condition of the corpses indicated that the killings had taken place 4 to 5 months prior to the investigation. At that time KATYN was still occupied by the Russians, for the Germans did not advance and occupy the village until the end of April 1943.

(1) The murdered Polish officers, dressed in Polish Army uniforms, had been shot through their heads from behind. A letter found amongst the personal belongings of one officer, and seen by Dr. WROBLEWSKI, indicated that the would-be sender was on a Soviet transport from KIEV toward Poland. The letter was dated 19 December 1942.

(2) When interviewed by the International Red Cross Delegation the residents of the village of KATYN stated that at the end of 1942 the Soviet Army built a single track railroad to the forests. The end station was called "The Blind Station". Several persons stated that at the end of 1942 and beginning of 1943 many trains passed KATYN and disappeared into the forests from where shooting was heard daily.

d. On 30 May 1943 Dr. WROBLEWSKI was arrested by the Gestapo as a suspect in a plot to assassinate the SS General, SCHMIDT, who was a close friend of FRANK, the German Governor General of Poland. WROBLEWSKI was sent to the AUSCHWITZ Concentration Camp. While there he received a food package from his mother, through the Polish Red Cross, in which he found a note stating that his father a General, was among those found murdered in the forests of KATYN.

e. Dr. WROBLEWSKI was later transferred to the BUCHENWALD Concentration Camp from where he was liberated by the American troops. Approximately a year ago, while on a train between HEIDELBERG and MANNHEIM, WROBLEWSKI met an old friend from Poland. This friend, a

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

Polish Jew, told WROBLEWSKI that in the beginning of the war he had been an officer in the Polish Army stationed near the Polish-Russian border. When the Soviet Army advanced into Poland, in accordance with the stipulations of the Russo-German Friendship Pact, all Polish officers found on the Soviet side of the Demarkation line were to be sent to the Soviet Union as prisoners of war. Large PW camps for Polish officers were established in KIEV, KITCHINEV and STALINGRAD.

(1) This Jewish officer was sent to KIEV. At the end of 1942 the inmates of this camp were put on a transport to be sent to KATYN, Poland. A Soviet officer of Jewish origin, learning that this officer was also Jewish, helped in having him released. The other prisoners were handcuffed to one another and sent to KATYN.

f. Dr. WROBLEWSKI further stated that more bodies were later discovered in the KATYN forests. These later discoveries were persons in civilian clothing and WROBLEWSKI believes that they also were murdered by the Russians. In WROBLEWSKI's opinion there is little possibility that the murders of the Polish Officers could have been committed by the Germans. However, he stated that similar killings occurred very often during the German occupation.

3. Agent's notes, comments and recommendations:

a. Dr. WROBLEWSKI made a sincere impression, and it is believed, by this agent, that his statements are the true version of the story.

b. It was noted that Dr. WROBLEWSKI showed an ill feeling toward the Germans, and under these circumstances special emphasis or consideration should be placed upon his statements which free the Germans of the responsibility of the murders.

EVALUATION: F-3

Erick J. Salvia
ERICK J. SALVIA
S/A CIG

APPROVED:

Charles D. DiMarino
CHARLES D. DIMARINO
S/A CIG
Case Officer

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

JLM/em

LPO 407-A
US Army

A-789

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, file D-229548, Subject as above, dated 14 March 1948, suspense date 18 May 1948, requesting all available information regarding the alleged murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers in the early part of World War II, in the Katyn Forest area.

2. The following information was received from A-3074-17-1:

a. The following personalities were witnesses to the KATYN Forest Murders:

- (1) LOOMER, Pau, correspondent of the Associated Press in SWITZERLAND (H53/475), at that time, and now is said to be in NEW YORK, New York, USA.
- (2) Professor BURKHARDT, Pau, at that time, President of the International Red Cross, and now is said to be living in BERNE, Switzerland.
- (3) NOBLE, Pau, ex-Colonel of Abwehrstelle KONTES-BADE, is said to be residing in SWITZERLAND (H28/462), and to be working for CIC.
- (4) Reinhold KRIE, ex-Colonel of Abwehrstelle KONTES-BADE, now residing at Langstr. 7, KELLERHOF, (H56/115).

b. The following named person was of great interest to the German Abwehr as a witness:

Mrs. Vera SMITH, former Chief Secretary to the late Admiral SMITH, is said to be residing in LONDON, either in the IS, or British sector.

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c. A sub-source, who had studied the files concerning this case, at Abwehr headquarters in BERLIN, Tirpitzufer, stated that the three (3) Commanding Officers of the Abwehr departments must also have been witnesses to the affair:

- (1) PIEKENBROCK, fnu, ex-General, (Chief Abw I), now thought to be a Russian prisoner of war, in Russia.
- (2) VON LAHOUSEN, fnu, ex-General, (Chief Abw II), thought to be in Austria at the present time. VON LAHOUSEN was a witness in the first MUNICH-REIG (M50/040) war crimes trials.
- (3) CARTELLIERI, fnu, ex-General, (Chief Abw. III) is said to be living in the British zone of occupation.

3. Agent's notes, comments, and recommendations: For your information. The content of paragraph 2, above, is given the overall evaluation of S-2.

APPROVED:

John H. Hall
JOHN H. HALL
S/A CIC
Case Officer

Albert P. Warner
ALBERT P. WARNER
S/A CIC

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

JHH/en

AFG 407-A
US Army

IV-759

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, file D-229548, Subject as above, dated 18 March 1948, suspense date 18 May 1948, requesting all available information regarding the alleged murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers in the early part of World War II, in the Katyn Forest area.

2. No information of a specific nature could be ascertained during the present investigation in reference to the allegation cited in basic communication. However, O-5143-IV-T reported the following:

a. One Rudolf PILVOUSEK, former colonel of a national Slovakian SS Division "Totenkopf", is believed to have been located at the time of the Katyn Forest murders, in KATYN, and might be able to furnish detailed information. PILVOUSEK's present address is unknown.

b. One Rudolf BLIESNER, former 1st Lieutenant, and former Aide-de-camp to PILVOUSEK, is believed to have lived, and may still be living at KIEL, Austria, US Zone, (near BURGHAUSEN). BLIESNER may know the present residence or whereabouts of PILVOUSEK, and also may be able to give some information regarding the alleged murders.

3. Agent's notes, comments, and recommendations: For your information. In view of the suspense date, the present investigation has been discontinued. The information given in paragraphs 2a, and 2b, above, is evaluated as C-2.

APPROVED:

Jack H. Rolfe
JACK H. ROLFE
S/A CEC
Case Officer

John C. Van Reed
JOHN C. VAN REED
S/A CEC

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

HEADQUARTERS
COLLATERAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP REGION IV
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

JML/em

AFC 407-A
US Army

D-759

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, File D-229548, Subject as above, dated 18 March 1948, suspense date 18 May 1948, requesting all available information regarding the alleged murder of several thousand Polish Army Officers in the early part of World War II, in the Katyn Forest area.

2. A records check of the Fragebogen on file in the Military Government offices of Landkreis GUNESBURG (L49/X38); NEU-ULL, (L49/X67); KRUENBACH (L59/X96); and DILLINGEN (L49/X00), revealed the names of the following listed persons who were in the general vicinity of POLAND and Western RUSSIA prior to, and during the German occupation:

- a. KLEIBER, Anson, residing presently at Markplatz #1, HOCHSTADT (L49/X00), formerly residing at Rosenbuschstrasse #5, UNICH (L49/Y65). SUBJECT served as an AMTSLEITER in a governmental office in WARSAN, POLAND from 5 June 1940 to 31 September 1943.
- b. VON DER LEYDEN, Ulrich (?), presently BEHLINGEN (L59/X57) #86. SUBJECT served as a Lieutenant General, WEHRMACHT Occupational Forces, under General BLASKOWITZ in POLAND in 1940.
- c. RAUSCHPFUND, Alfred, presently of the Forstamt in ANSBACH (L50/X08) Beienthalstrasse #1 (Residence). SUBJECT served in the Forestry Office in POSSEN, POLAND in the capacity of Forstmeister from 1942 to 1945.
- d. REUTMANN, Aetor or Artur, presently of Oberermarkt #43, HAMMEUSEN (L49/Y06). SUBJECT served as a SENIOR Governmental Clerk in POSSEN, POLAND from 1 November 1942 to 31 May 1943.

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e. SCHULKE, Lisolotte presently of REIDERSBACH #86
(238/196). SUBJECT served from 1 September 1942 to
15 January 1945 as a GERMAN Government employee and
teacher in LITZMANSTADT.

f. KUBSCH, Edith, presently of WEINRIED (149/185) #8.
SUBJECT resided permanently in POLAND from 1920
to 1939. SUBJECT was employed as a clerk in GERMAN-
POLICE office in LODZ, POLAND from 1 July 1938 to 1
March 1939.

3. Agent's notes, comments, and recommendations: Since the
information contained in paragraph 2, above, has been obtained from
records of Military Government, the overall evaluation is placed as
C-3. For your information.

APPROVED:

Jack H. Holle
JACK H. HOLLE
S/A CIC
Case Officer

Charles J. Nesbitt
CHARLES J. NESBITT
S/A CIC

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

(Mr. Hqs. 970th CIC Det., EUC. H. dtc 18 Mar 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-S-1913
III-5197

3d Ltr.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO
807, US Army, 17 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European
Command, APO 757, US Army
(Attn: Lt. CARTER)

1. Inclosed SRI, Sub-Region Hiersfeld, subject as above, dated 12 May 1948,
is forwarded in compliance with basic letter.
2. Content of the report is very similar to MOIC, Sub-Region Warburg,
same subject.
3. Attention is invited to paragraphs 3m, 3m 1, 3m 2 and 3n.
4. Distribution has been made to Region IV.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Kuehnert
CARL J. KUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Incl: SRI, 12 May 48
subj: a/s (3 copies)

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/gr
OPS

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695



SECRET

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

17 May

Initiator of Action W3

DATE: 19 MAY 1948
SUBJECT: WING 66
Katyn Street Murders
DOSSIER NO: 279548 (See Reverse Side)
DATE OF BIRTH: ==

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or NR)	INITIALS
CPI GROUP : <u>1</u> : Attach Card		
OR		
: <u>2</u> : Indicate Dossier No's		
CANNOT IDENTIFY		

IMPERSONAL FILES : 1 : Check Impersonal Files
: 2 : Open an Impersonal File as follows
: 3 : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER GROUP : 1 : Attach Dossier 229548
: 2 : Open Dossier
: 4 : File in Dossier 229548

CARDING : 3 : Prepare Card(s) on Underlined name(s)
: 2 : Executive
: 2 : Direction Section
: 2 : Central Registry
: 2 : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"NR" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

(Ltr. Hqs., Sub-Region Kassel, CIC Reg III, dtd 12 May 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-K-1183
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 807, US Army, 17 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European Command, APO 757, US Army
(Attn: Lt. CARTER)

1. Forwarded for your information.
2. Sub-Regions Frankfurt and Darmstadt both submitted negative reports re Subject.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Kuehnert
CARL J. KUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

4 Incl: a/s in B/L

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/sr
OPS

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695



SECRET

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

19 MAY 1948

Initiator of Action _____

17 May

DATE _____

SUBJECT : _____

DOSSIER NO : _____

(See Reverse Side)

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or NR)	INITIALS
---------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------

CPI GROUP : : Attach Card _____

: : Indicate Dossier No. _____

CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL : : Check impersonal files _____

FILES

: : Open an Impersonal
File as follows _____

: : Card Impersonal Subject(s) _____

DOSSIER : : Attach Dossier _____

COMP

: : Open Dossier _____

3 : : File in Dossier 229548

CARDING : : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
Underlined name(s) _____

: : Executive _____

: : Case Direction Section _____

: : Control Registry _____

: : Distribution Center _____

4 RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: _____

St ni ri Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"Q" -- File locked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or
work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

989
SECRET

B/1: Hq., 970th CIC Det., EUCOM, APO 757, US Army, Subj: "Katyn
Forest Murders" file D-229548, dtd 18 Mar 48

D-229548; IX-1607 1st Ind

Hq., 970th CIC Det., Reg. IX, EUCOM, APO 751, US Army, 17 May 48

TO: CO, 970th CIC Det., EUCOM, APO 757, US Army

A negative report is submitted.

Tom K. Downey, Capt. Del.
for GEORGE L. WILSON
Major Inf.
Commanding

Tel: Bremen 20675
Mr. YOUNG
OPG

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 61695

SE

14 May 1948
CIC FILE
JFC/ess
113
m

D-229542
KATYN FOREST MURDERS

14 May 1948

1 Hqs Ops 14 May
970th Branch 1948
CIC Intell.
Det Sub-
Section

1. The inclosed memoranda, from Region III, file III-M-1761, dated 14 April 1948 and 28 April 1948, subject as above, are forwarded for your information.

2. Special attention is invited to paragraph 2 a and b of MOIC, dated 14 April 1948, and to paragraph 2 a (6) of MOIC, dated 28 April 1948.

3. Investigation is continuing and additional information will be forwarded when received.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. ECKMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

2 Incls: a/s
1. MOIC dtd 14 Apr 48
2. MOIC dtd 28 Apr 48

JFC/ess/7250
QPS

CIC LOG
May 14 1948

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 61695



SECRET

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

14 May
Initiator of Action WB

17 MAY 1948

Katyn Forest Murders
229548

(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO :

DATE OF BIRTH:

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or IR)	INITIALS
---------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------

API GROUP	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Attach Card CR	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Indicate Dossier No's	
		CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Check Impersonal Files	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open an Impersonal File as follows	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Card Impersonal Subject(s)	

DOSSIER GROUP	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : Attach Dossier <u>229548</u>	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open Dossier	
	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : File in Dossier	

CARDING	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Prepare GPI Card(s) on Underlined name(s)	
	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : S-3 Executive	
	: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : Case Direction Section	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Control Registry	
	: <input type="checkbox"/> : Distribution Center	

4 RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations: "F" -- Reference Dossier
"IR" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

B/L: Ltr Hq 970 CIC Det, EUCOM, 18 Mar 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders

D-229548

III-M-1761

III-5197

3d Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment,
APO 807, U. S. Army, 14 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European
Command, APO 757, U. S. Army. (Attn: Lt. CARTER)

Inclosed MOIC, Sub-Region Marburg, subject as above, dated 4 May 1948, is
forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Ruehnert
CARL J. RUEHNERT
Special Agent, CIC
S-3

Incl: as stated (4)

Tel : BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/hg
OPS

SECRET

576

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

B/L: LTR HQ 970 CIC Det, 2803M, 18 Mar 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders

D-229548
III-M-1761
III-5197

3d Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment,
APO 807, U. S. Army, 14 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European
Command, APO 757, U. S. Army. (Attn: Lt. CARTER)

Inclosed MOIC, Sub-Region Marburg, subject as above, dated 4 May 1948, is
forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CARL J. KULHM DT
Special Agent, CIC
S-3

Incl: as stated (4)

Tel : BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/hg
OPS

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action 15-11-11



DATE

SUBJECT

DOSSIER

Katyn Forest Murders

(See Reverse Side)

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or NR)	INITIALS
---------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------

CPI GROUP : ☐ : Attach Card
CR

: ☐ : Indicate Dossier No's
CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL : ☐ : Check Impersonal Files
FILES

: ☐ : Open an Impersonal
File as follows

: ☐ : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER : ☒ : Attach Dossier 229548
GROUP

: ☐ : Open Dossier

: ☐ : File in Dossier

CARDING : ☐ : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
Unrecorded name(s)

: ☒ : S-3 Executive
: ☒ : Case Direction Section
: ☐ : Central Registry
: ☐ : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: _____

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"NR" -- Not looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or
work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

B/L - Hqs, 970th CIC Det., EUCCOM, APO 757, US Army, 18 Mar 48, subj:
Katyn Forest Murders

D-229548
VI-1097.2

1st Ind

js

HEADQUARTERS, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VI, 970TH CIC DETACHMENT,
APO 139, US Army, 13 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command, APO 757,
US Army (Attn: Mr. CLIPHANT)

Attached are Summary Reports of Investigation from Sub-Regions NURNBERG and BAYREUTH, and a letter from Agent PATTON on Subject of basic letter. Regional Technical Specialist adds that while very little positive information is now available in this area, the ANDERS group in LONDON very likely has as complete information on the Katyn Forest murders as it is possible to obtain at this time. Therefore he suggests that the British should have the complete story. Agent MOSS of this Region states that two American Officers, while imprisoned as POW's at ROTENBURG, were forced by the Germans to go to Katyn to view the mass graves and they were told by the Germans that the murders were committed by the Soviets. The names of these American Officers are Colonel John Van VLIET and Major Donald STEWART. Colonel Van VLIET was reported to be on duty at the Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth in 1947. No further information could be obtained in this Region at the present time.

For the Commanding Officer:

Stannard K. Short
STANNARD K. SHORT
Special Agent CIC
Regional S-3

Capt JOHNSON/js
3 Incls:

- 1 - SRI, Bayreuth S/R, 28 Apr 48,
subj as above (trip)
- 2 - Ltr., Nurnberg S/R, 12 Apr 48,
subj as above (trip)
- 3 - SRI, Nurnberg S/R, 12 May 48,
subj as above (trip)

Page 1 of 1
Copy of 1 Page
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Authority NND 61695

1/3 may
(Ltr. Hqs., 970th CIC Detachment, dtd 18 March 1948, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO
807, US Army, 29 March 1948

TO: See Distribution

1. For compliance with basic letter.
2. Reports are due at this headquarters no later than 12 May 1948. Negative reports are desired.

BY ORDER OF LT. COLONEL BAUGH:

Carl J. Ruehnert
CARL J. RUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, CJK/ar

Distribution:

- 1 - S/R Bad Mannheim
- 2 - S/R Darmstadt
- 2 - S/R Frankfurt
- ✓ 2 - S/R Fulda
- 2 - S/R Kassel
- 2 - S/R Marburg
- 1 - S/R Wiesbaden
- 1 - File

III-H-1718

2nd Ind.

Headquarters, Sub Region Hersfeld, Reg III, 970th CIC Det.,
APO 171, US Army, 12 May 1948.

TO: Commanding Officer, Region III, 970th CIC Detachment,
APO 807, US Army.

1. Report of investigation herewith submitted.
2. Information copy is inclosed for Region IV.

Incl: 1 n/c
2 SRI dtd 12 May 48
re: Subj (6 Copies)

James E. Miller
JAMES E. MILLER
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

Tel HERSFELD 986
551

SECRET

SUB REGION KASSEL
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CORPS, REGION III

18 May

APG 807
12 May 1948

III-X-1183

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, Region III, 970th CIC Detachment
APG 807, US Army

1. In compliance with request contained in letter, Hqs., 970th CIC Detachment, USCM, dated 13 March 1948, File: D-229348, Subject as above, an uncarded source of this office was contacted and he stated that he had knowledge of the Subject and also stated that he knew of other persons who could give statements.

2. Our SOURCE obtained the statements and they are forwarded, together with German and English translations.

3. Forwarded also is a book, published by the Germans in BERLIN in 1943, Subject: "Antliches Material zum Massenmord von KATYN". This book was obtained by an Agent of this office some time ago and has been in the library of this Sub-Region since that time.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Robert H. Stealey
ROBERT H. STEALEY
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Incl:

- 1 - Statement w/translation
- 2 - Statement w/translation
- 3 - Statement w/translation
- 4 - Book - Antliches Material zum Massenmord von KATYN.

Tel: Kassel 3655
3236

SECRET

copy 1 - 4

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

Ich, Georgij BISPROSTVANY, bin russischer Emigrant, ehemaliger Offizier der R.A. und diente beim 47. selbst. Tradschützen Rgt. z.b.V. (Kdr. des Rgt. war Oberstlt. TSCHERNOMIRO).

Mein Vater war Mechaniker in dem Staatstrust "Sapruka" ("Bestmehl" in S. JENSK und wir wohnten von 1931 bis 1933 bei der Station KUPRINO, ca. 25 ostwärts S. JENSK.

Der "Wald von KATYN" ist eine neue Bezeichnung, die erst seit den Bekanntwerden der bolschewistischen Greuelthaten mit den polnischen Offizieren geläufig ist. Dieses Gebiet ~~heißt~~^{wird} in Wirklichkeit von der Bevölkerung der umliegenden Kreise und Ortschaften als "Kosji gori" (Ziegenberge - A. d. d. "Kosackers") bezeichnet. Es ist ein sehr abgelegenes Waldgebiet mit viel Sümpfen und Mäulen, die dicht mit Fichten und Gestrüpp bewachsen sind. Das Gebiet erstreckt sich im Dreieck zwischen den Stationen S. JENSK, KUPRINO der Bahnlinie S. JENSK-VITEBSK und der Station KATYN auf der Bahnlinie S. JENSK-ORSCHA.

Von Westen erstreckt sich in dieses Gebiet zwischen den Stationen KATYN und KUPRINO die KUPRINSKY mit seinen sumpfigen Ufern. Über die "Kosji gori" geht die Rollbahn und die Eisenbahn S. JENSK-ORSCHA.

Ehemalige Mitglieder der F.TSCH.K., der O.S.F.U. und die alten Einwohner dieser Ortschaften erzählten schon früher, dass in der Gegend von den Bolschewisten seit 1918 die sogenannten politischen Verbrecher erschossen wurden. In stillen und dunklen Wäldern wurden von der Bevölkerung der anliegenden Ortschaften manchmal in den Wäldern einzelne Schüsse und langanhaltende Menschenansammlungen gehört.

Während der Kollektivisierung in den Jahren 1932 - 1933, die in der U.S.S.R. eine katastrophale Ernährungslage hervorrief und in der Ura- in der U.S.S.R. sogar schreckliche Hungersnot herrschte, wurden in der "Kosji gori" oftens Hinrichtungen und Morde ausgeführt. Auf der Land- schraube sah die Bevölkerung oftens leere Säcke, an welchen Zettel mit

Aufschrift: "Jetzt werden wir für ein Pfund (16 kg - Ann. d. Übersetzers) und wir werden bald für ein Pfund morien" - angebracht waren.

Die Bevölkerung geht schon allein wegen ihres Aberglaubens nicht in diesen Teil der Wälder.

1941 begann Deutschland den Krieg gegen die UdSSR. Die Reste der sowjetischen Armeen marschierten rückwärts über MIYSK, ORSCHA, WITBESK, in Richtung SMOLENSK und richteten vor dieser Stadt eine Verteidigungslinie ein. Ich musste auf Befehl des Kommandeurs des 47. selbst. Pz-Regiments, einen Spähtrupp im Raum der Ortschaften GUSSINO, FAYU, GNJOSDOWO und bis zum Fluss STREBERJANKA bei SMOLEWSK durchführen. Ich durchforschte selbst sämtliche dunkelsten Ecken der "Kosji sori" und der umliegenden Wälder, da ich die Aufgabe hatte, dort deutsche Fallschirmspringer aufzufinden. Ich kam dabei öfters an grosse halbeingefallene Löcher, aus welchen sich ein schrecklicher Geruch der Verwesung verbreitete. Diese Löcher waren mit gelbem Lehm zugeworfen und darüber mit Reisig bedeckt. Nach dem Aussehen und dem Reisig zu urteilen, waren die Löcher vor nicht allzu langer Zeit zugeworfen worden. Damals machte ich mir allerdings über diese Löcher weiter keine Gedanken. Nach meiner Ausrückung erzählte ich während einer Unterhaltung meine Beobachtungen anderen Offizieren, worauf der politische Leiter meiner Einheit mit Wagners WITTSCHANN erklärte, dass es sich bei diesen Löchern um Stellen handelt, wo verendetes Vieh vergraben wurde.

Schon später, im Juli 1941, während der Verteidigung des Flusses STREBERJANKA, erzählte mir ein Bahnsenator des Bahnhofs GNJOSDOWO, dass es sich bei diesen Löchern um Massengräber erschossener Kriegsgefangener handelt, die Ende 1940 von der NKWD. dort erschossen wurden. Wieviel Mann dort erschossen wurden und welcher Nationalität diese waren, konnte er nicht sagen. Auch wie die Leichen dorther gebracht wurden, ist mir nicht bekannt. Es ist jedoch anzunehmen, dass dieses auf Lkw. vorstatten ging,

dass die Bevölkerung an

- 3 -

den die Revellierung erzählte, dass die Rollbahn oft von GNJCSDOVO und KIZYV für den Verkehr gesperrt war. Die Absperrung wurde von Angehörigen der NKWD-Truppen durchgeführt.

Man kann andererseits auch annehmen, dass der Transport der Opfer durch die Eisenbahn bewerkstelligt wurde, denn von den Bahnhöfen GNJCSDOVO und KIZYV 307 (wo sich die Kasernenstadt Cholodjilnik befindet) gehen mehrere Abzweigungen der Bahlinie zu den einzelnen Sand- und Lehmgruben, von wo der Sand für grössere Bauarbeiten geholt wurde.

Während der deutschen Besetzung war ich nie in diesem Raum. Habe auch nie Leute noch zu niemanden davon gesprochen, dass ich diese Stellen sehr gut kenne.

6.5.1949

Gen. Georgy REUTENKOWSKI.

TRANSLATION:

7. Georgy BESPROGANY, recently emigrated from Russia, former officer of the Red Army with the 47th Motorcycle Rifle Regiment for Special Tasks (Commanding officer of the Regiment, Lt. Colonel ISCHURAKIN) declare the following:

My father was a mechanic at the State Trust Company, SARUJA, in SMOLENSK. From 1931 till 1933 we were living near the station KUPRINO (all) about 25 km east of SMOLENSK. The Woods of Katyn is a new designation which became known after the Soviet Atrocities against the Polish Officers were uncovered. Formerly this area was called "Kossji Gory" (Goat mountains or hills). The area is a very lonely forest region with many swamps and hills densely covered by firs and bushes. This area has a form of a triangle and is located between the Railroad Stations of GUOSDOVO, KUPRINO of the RR line SMOLENSK - MITESK and the RR station KATYN on the RR Line SMOLENSK - ORSCHA. Lake KUPRINO is located nearby in the vicinity of the RR stations KATYN and KUPRINO. This lake has swampy banks. Over the "Kossji Gory" a motor highway and the RR SMOLENSK-ORSCHA are leading.

Former members of the W.TSCH.K and OGPU and also inhabitants of the above-mentioned personalities mentioned and spoke about the fact that the Bolsheviks shot their "Political Criminals" in this particular area. In calm and dark nights the population of the surrounding villages could at times hear shots and long drawn out human cries. At the time of the Farm Collectivisation (1932 and 1935), which caused a terrible hunger famine in the Ukraine and White Russia, murders and holdups were an almost daily occurrence in the area "Kossji Gory". On the highways, the populace sometimes found empty bags with labels with the following inscription: "Now we are murdering for a PUD (16 kg), soon we will murder for a pound". The populace is superstitious and rarely enters the area.

In 1941 Germany began the war against the Soviet Union. The remainder of the Soviet Army was retreating by way of MINSK, ORSCHA, and MITESK towards the city of SMOLENSK and there erected defensive positions. I was ordered to go on scouting patrols in the area between GUSSINO, KATYN, GUOSDOVO and up to the river SEREBJANKA. I personally explored all corners of the Kossji Gory and the neighboring woods and my job was to look for German parachutists. On one of my scouting trips, I ran into large half-sunken holes from which came a terrible stinky smell of putrefaction. These holes were covered with yellow clay on top covered with brush. Judging from the outside of the holes and the brushwood, the holes could not have been closed very long ago. At that time I did not care much about those holes. I spoke with my fellow officers about this observation and I was told by the politruk of my unit by the name of WEISSMAN, that the holes contained dead cattle.

During the defense of the river SERBJANKA in July 1941, a RR official at the station of GUOSDOVO informed me that those holes were graves of prisoners of war that had been killed there towards the end of 1940. He could not definitely state how many were shot at that time or of what nationality the prisoners were. I do not know how those prisoners were taken there, but its possible they were taken by trucks because the populace said that the motor highway from GUOSDOVO to KATYN was often blocked about that time for all traffic. The blocks were put up by members of the NKVD.

It is also possible that the prisoners were taken there by rail, because from the RR station of GUOSDOVO and KRASNYBOR, several rail lines branch off toward the sand and clay pits from where sand and clay is being taken for construction jobs. I never visited the above area during the German occupation. I did not tell anybody as yet that I know those places very well.

May 6. 1948

/s/ Georgy Besprogany

Я Георгий Беспрозванный, бывший эмигрант, бывший офицер Советской Армии 47 инженерного авиационного полка (ком. полка подполковник Зейченко) мой отец Георгий Иванович треста "Замлуко" в Смоленске вместе с нашей семьей проживал с 1931 по 1933 год по ст. Куршино, приблизительно в 25 км от Смоленска.

Катынский лес, это новое название, появившееся с момента раскулачивания помещиков под польскими оккупантами. Место это у населенных окружающих деревень и районов называется "Козьи Горы" Глухая, пересеченная местность с болотами и возвышенностями, густо поросшими сосновым лесом и кустарником. Расположена в треугольнике между станцией Тесово, ст. Куршино по железной дороге Смоленск - Витебск и ст. Катынь по дороге Смоленск - Орша.

С Запада между станциями Катаны
и Куприно в эту местность врезает-
ся Купринское озеро с болотисты-
ми берегами. Рядом "Козьи Горы" прохо-
дят шоссе и мест. дор. путь Смо-
ленск - Орел. Бывшие сотрудники
ЗК, ОГПУ и старыми этих мест
рассказывали о массовых расстре-
лах большевиков. Так назывались
политические преступники начиная
с 1918 года. Тухилин и Тимонин
сказали, слышали шумящих
деревьев иногда слышали звуки от-
дельных выстрелов и крики рас-
стреливаемых А, а, а, а, а. В разгар
Коллективизации, которая в 1932-33
вызвала продовольственное затруднение
Сов. Союза и страшный голод. Укро-
ины и Белоруссии, в Козьи Горы
начались заботы и убийства.

На шоссе находили трупы людей
с замечаниями - "Сейчас ретем за
пуд, а будем резать за фунт".

Из 30 тысяч вернулись страха нас

...

III.
В 1941 году Германия вступила в войну с Сов. Союзом. Остатки Армии откатывались с запада через Минск, Оршу, Витебск, но Смоленск, перешедший в оборону инженеру К. Симонову мне много по приказанию Ком.

47. едственного, восточного фронта. Мне пришлось проводить разведку районов Тушино, Кашино, Издогово до реки Ружавки под Смоленском. Я много прошел почти все закоулки "Козьих Гор" и окрестных окрестностей в поисках немецких парашютных десантов.

Я многократно находил валеж на полевых дорогах или издающиеся зловонные разложения трупов. Эти трупы были засыпаны землей и забросаны валежником.

По своему виду, запаху и тяжести были были тяжелые урвкогоденас. В то время из урвкогоденас я не имел времени задумываться. После разведки в Круге друзей я рассказал о всем этом восточном и политическом настроении. Вайсмант сообщил нам, что

После в обзоре по реке Серебрянке
в июне 1941 года мне рассказывали
одни железнодорожники со ст. Индого
что там можно расстреливать
военнопленных, которых расстреляно
Н.К.В.Д в Канье 1940 года. Канье —
поселок и там много расстрелян-
ных от рассказов не мог.

Каким образом жеревы подвозили
туда, мне не известно. Можно
предположить, что по автомашин-
кам. т.к. по рассказам местного
населения Индого со стороны станций
Индого и ст. Канье захватывалась
для проезда войсками НКВД.

Можно также думать, что по
железнодорожной дороге т.к. от ст. Индо-
гово и ст. Красный Бор где находится
военный городок "Холодильник"
находясь много подвездных путей
в "Карьер" откуда брали песок
на строительные нужды. Во время
Каньской оккупации в этих местах
были. До сих пор времени никому
не говорила, что эти места и ранее
Холодильник

1949г. Тарн - в севеостану —

TRANSLATION:

A Displaced Person of Camp Monchehof, Kreis Kassel, who does not want to state his name, but who is known to our informant, was formerly living in the town of SIOLINSK and states the following regarding the KATYN case.

He was sentenced by a Soviet court in MITESK on April 1940, according to par. 56, part II (political) of the Soviet Penal Army Code. At MITESK he was taken in a railway car with a group of captured Polish officers to the vicinity of SIOLINSK. During the trip, the Polish officers were complaining about their treatment by the Soviet authorities. They stated that they were badly treated and that if they should come out of the captivity alive, they would fight Communism to the end of their lives. When they arrived in SIOLINSK, the Polish officers were unloaded at a different point and our source does not know what happened to them afterwards.

After SOURCE was freed from a concentration camp by the advancing Germans, he returned to his native town of SIOLINSK. There was a rumor at the town that the Soviet troops had killed many Polish officers near the station of KRASSNY by shooting them and had buried them in the vicinity. The German occupation authorities went to the bottom of this rumor and SOURCE claims that due to this the Germans found the bodies at KATYN. SOURCE further states that the Russian authorities had disposed of all unreliable persons from the little town of KRASSNY BOR prior to 1939, so that it was very difficult to find out any details about the executions in the past from the people who remained in KRASSNY BOR. SOURCE further states that the rumor was also that the Polish prisoners of war had been killed near KRASSNY BOR partly by bursts from machine guns and partly by pistol shots in the neck.

Signature attached.

Abgrenzung aus dem Russischen.

Ein Inmate des D. T. - Lagers "UCHUDZ" bei KASSEL, der seinen Namen nicht nennen will, wohnte früher in der Stadt SMOLENSK (weitere Angaben über seinen Lebenslauf will er ebenfalls nicht machen) und berichtet über die Affäre von KATYN folgendes:

Der Betreffende gibt an, dass er im April 1940 in WITBSK durch ein sowjetisches Gericht nach Paragraph 58, Punkt II. (politisch) des sowj. Strafgesetzbuches verurteilt wurde. Man verlor ihn auf den Shf. WITBSK in einen Eisenbahnwagen, wo außer ihm noch eine Gruppe polnischer Offiziere untergebracht war, mit welchen er die Reise von WITBSK nach SMOLENSK in den Gefangenenzug vollbringen musste. Im Zuge sollen die polnischen Offiziere sehr auf die Sowjetregierung geschimpft haben. Sie erzählten den anderen russischen Häftlingen, dass die Sowjetregierung sich ihnen gegenüber sehr schlecht benimmt und wenn sie leben bleiben sollten, so würden sie ihr ganzes Leben dafür aufopfern um gegen den Kommunismus zu kämpfen. Bei der Ankunft in SMOLENSK wurden die polnischen Offiziere an einer anderen Stelle ausgeladen und der Aussagende weist nicht, was mit ihnen weiter geschah.

Der Betreffende gibt an, dass er von deutschen Truppen aus dem Konzentrationslager befreit wurde und in seine Heimatstadt SMOLENSK zurückkehrte. In der Stadt ging unter der Bevölkerung das Gerücht, dass die Sowjets bei der Station KRASSNY BOR viele polnische Offiziere erschossen haben sollen, die dort in der "Wäse" auch vergaben sein sollten. Diesem Gerücht schenken die deutschen Besatzungsbehörden ihre Aufmerksamkeit und die Leichen wurden nach Angaben des Aussagenden später nur auf Grund dieses Gerüchts gefunden. Der Aussagende gibt weiter an, dass man unter der Bevölkerung erzählte, dass bis zum Jahre 1939 sämtliche "unzuverlässigen" (nach sowjetischer Ansicht) Personen aus dem Städtchen KRASSNY BOR entfernt wurden, so dass nur von den Zurückgebliebenen nur noch der Bauer über die Erschiessungen erfahren konnte. Weiter gibt er an, dass in diesem Bericht davon die Rede war, dass die Polen

Gefangenen in KZ-System von teilweise durch Folterstöße aus "P. und teilweise durch Schickschuss mit Pistolen erschossen wurden.

res. Unterschrift.

По сведениям оупной комиссии
Министерства/Кассы не французского
вскрытия своих автобиографических
данных и своего фамилия известно.

В архиве м-ва 1940 года это лицо
в г.р. Виттебске был задержан по поли-
тической статье, п. 58-8 и доставлен
он по ф.р. в арестантский лагерь
из г. Виттебска в Смоленск.

Совместно с ними в лагере была
группа польских офицеров-заключенных.
Обращаясь к русским заключенным
они (польские офицеры) говорили, что,
если они останутся в лагере, то все
свои друзья посвятят борьбе против
Каминского.

На ст. Смоленск польские офицеры
вышли, а остальную группу
заключенных повели дальше.

Приход Кемусев освободил это лицо
из Советской тюрьмы и он
немедленно отправился к себе домой
(Начало 1944 года, июль - август).

Когда он услышал от местного
жителя, что у станции "Красный
Бор" Советами в течение 1940 года
были расстреляны политские офице-
ры. Политские офицеры навозились
к месту расстрела по железной
дороге и на автомашинках.

Расстреливались до 10 человек в день
из автоматов в загонах и автома-
тах.

Это лицо считает, что на основании
этих рассказов, возможно, и происшедших
фактов, кемусев эти братские
люди.

Местное же население из таких мест,
как "Красный Бор", "Ишудова" еще

с начала войны и до сих пор
по "Оно" "правильно" Советами и
также "Благословенные" в Совет-

оном писаным свидетельствую, так же
Землеуменко, поэтому узнать все про
подлинности или невозможно или очень
трудно.

Л. С. 48.

Власовский / Власовский /

STATEMENT:

I was formerly a 1st Lieut. of the Russian Airforce. While still a 2nd Lt., I was wounded in the Soviet-Finnish war. Upon my personal request I was taken to a hospital in SMOLENSK, where my brother, older than myself, was staying and who was a Lt. Colonel of an Airforce unit there. I stayed in the hospital from February till May 1940. My brother visited me very often and on one occasion told me that large units of the NKVD (then NKVD) had arrived at SMOLENSK. He did not know why these troops had just come to SMOLENSK.

After I recovered, I was transferred to the 48 Air Force Division in May 1940. This Division was a part of the 2nd Air Force Corps, Headquarters at MURM. Due to my poor health, I became deputy commander of a little town until December 1940. I had easy access to furlough forms. I went back to SMOLENSK during October and November to visit my brother. There I was struck by the fact that in the streets many officers of NKVD were wearing wrist watches and pocket watches of Polish origin. I asked my brother if those units were in the occupied zone of Poland, but he stated that they were members of the NKVD. My brother further stated that since August 1940, empty trucks had been placed at the disposal of the NKVD staff. The trucks left with NKVD drivers towards ORSCHA where they usually remained from three (3) to thirteen (13) days. On one occasion in November 1940 my brother took me for a ride in his car on the road from SMOLENSK to ORSCHA. About 15 km outside of SMOLENSK we were stopped by guards of the NKVD who asked for our identification papers. They informed us that in order to pass, we would have to have special permit papers. We returned to SMOLENSK and at the headquarters of the NKVD, asked for these special papers. We were refused due to the supposed fact that on that day the troops of the NKVD were performing "maneuvers" in that area.

In the beginning of December we again went to ORSCHA on the same road we had taken before. We still were interested in the maneuvers of the NKVD which, were supposedly still being held. About 17 km outside of SMOLENSK we turned into a small forest road. We had just turned off the main highway, when troops of the NKVD came out of the bushes and arrested us and took us back to the NKVD headquarters in SMOLENSK. My brother was very much upset by this arrest and the intervention of the Commanding Officer of SMOLENSK himself avoided a scandal.

In July 1941, I retreated with a group of flyers on foot on the road from ORSCHA - SMOLENSK. We had lost our planes through German attacks on RIGA, VILNIA, and MINSK. 20 to 40 km before SMOLENSK we were struck by the shyness of the populace (I do not recall the names of the particular towns), who looked upon us with hatred. We were not even given water, much less bread. When we asked people about this behavior, they did not give us an answer. There were also people who told us that they did not want to have anything to do with us because they considered us and our government plain hangmen. We tried to tell them that we were only soldiers, aviators, but they told us that we wore Red Stars and so we were hangmen. Some people even asked us if we knew what prisoners of war had been killed in 1940 in that region. We of course had to admit that we knew nothing of what they were talking about.

In 1941 during October, I heard from my brother that in the woods of KAPPA, about 14000 Polish officers, that had been murdered by the Bolsheviks, had been buried there.

During August - September 1941, I frequently had to scout with my group of three fighting planes, the area between ORSCHA and SMOLENSK. At that time I was a

member of an anti-aircraft defense unit of MOSCOW. I often flew in a gliding flight over the region of KATYN. I could see only some rough spots of different sand pits that were partly covered by bushes. It looked like in those places, the earth had settled down (sunk down). Nobody knew the reason for this!

I would like to add that neither I nor my companion flyers ever noticed concentrations of troops or prisoners of war in this region up to January 1942, at which time I was transferred to another sector of the front. This area was always calm and empty of troops.

I never told anybody what I had heard from my brother, so as not to cause my brother any trouble. After the Germans occupied this area, nobody cared about this and I had no intention and no occasion to tell it to anybody anyway.

I am firmly convinced that the Polish officers were murdered by the Soviets in the KATYN forests. Moreover, as a citizen of the USSR, I have knowledge of even greater crimes that surely will someday become known to Humanity. I just want to mention the death of masses in the villages of the Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Volga country. In July - August 1940, I saw a camp of captured Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonian officers and officials in the town of KALTSCHICK. Those people were not shot but starved to death and if someone threw them a carrot, they thanked him as if he saved their life. The populace was forbidden to give them anything at the risk of arrest.

Ich erzähle Ihnen aus dem Russischen.

Ich bin ehem. Garde-Olt. der sowj. Luftwaffe. Im sowjetisch-finnischen Krieg wurde ich noch als U-Lt. verwundet und auf meine persönliche Bitte in ein Lazarett der Stadt SMOLYNSK eingeliefert, wo sich zu der Zeit auch mein älterer Bruder befand, der Oberst-Lt. u. Fdr. eines Trup-
1940. Mein Bruder besuchte mich oft und erzählte mir mal bei einem dieser Besuche, dass nach SMOLYNSK grössere Verbände des WVD. (damals NKWD) gekommen seien. Der Grund für diese Truppenansammlung war ihm nicht bekannt.

Nach meiner Genesung im Mai wurde ich zur 48. Lw.-Div. versetzt. Diese Div. gehörte zum II. Lw.-Korps, welches sich damals in KURSK befand. In Anbetracht meines schlechten Gesundheitszustandes, war ich dort bis Dez. 1940 stellvertretender Vdt. eines kleinen Stützpunkts. Da ich gute Beziehungen zu Urlaubsscheinen hatte, fuhr ich Okt.-Nov. wieder zu meinem Bruder nach SMOLYNSK. Dort fiel es mir auf der Strasse auf, dass viele Offiziere des damaligen WVD. Handuhren, oder Taschenuhren polnischer Herkunft trugen. Ich fragte meinen Bruder, ob diese Einheiten vielleicht in der okkupierten Zone Polens waren, worauf er mir aber antwortete, dass das nicht zutreffen würde, denn diese Offiziere seien Angehörige der Reserve des Oberbefehlshabers der NKWD-Truppen. Ausserdem erzählte mir mein Bruder unter anderem, dass ungefähr seit August 1940 immer regelmässig leere Lkw. vom Flugplatz des Stabes des WVD. zur Verladung gestellt würden. Er erzählte noch weiter, dass diese Lkw. mit Fahrern des WVD. in Richtung ORSCHA abfahren würden, wo sie von 3 bis 15 Tage blieben.

Eines Tages im Nov. 1940 nahm mein Bruder mich in seinen Wagen und er liess eine kleine Spadlerfahrt auf der Strasse SMOLYNSK - ORSCHA machen. Da 15 km hinter SMOLYNSK warfen wir von Posten des WVD. angehalten, die unsere Ausreise verlangten. Sie erklärten uns, dass wir

für die Kurden eine

Für die Durchreise einen besonderen Ausweis haben müssen. Nach unserer Rückkehr nach SMOLENSK, wandte sich mein Bruder wegen eines Ausweises an die Dienststelle des NKWD. Die Dienststelle schickte aber eine Absage, mit der Begründung, dass an den betreffenden Tagen in diesem Raum von Truppen des NKWD. Manöver durchgeführt würden.

Anfang Dez. versuchten wir wiederum auf dieser Strasse nach ORSCHA zu fahren. Liefen auch auf der Rollbahn gut durch. Mein Bruder und ich interessierten uns aber über die Manöver der NKWD-Truppen, die angeblich dort stattgefunden haben sollen und wir bogen ca. 17 - 19 km von SMOLENSK in einen seitlichen Feldweg ab. Aber sofort kamen aus dem Gebüsch einige Soldaten des NKWD. mit Gewehren bewaffnet, die uns verhafteten und zur Dienststelle des NKWD. nach SMOLENSK brachten. Mein Bruder war über die Verhaftung sehr aufgebracht und nur die Finessierung des Kommandanten der Garnison SMOLENSK verhinderte einen Skandal.

Im Juli 1941 befand ich mich mit einer Gruppe anderer Flieger auf dem Rückmarsch zu Fuss von ORSCHA nach SMOLENSK. Unsere Flugzeuge hatten wir durch deutsche Angriffe nacheinander in RIGA, WINKA u. WITBECK verloren. 20 bis 40 km vor SMOLENSK (die Benennungen der Ortschaften kenne ich nicht mehr) fiel uns die Einschüchterung der Bevölkerung besonders auf, ausserdem betrachteten sie uns mit Hass. Es war dort nicht mal möglich von der Bevölkerung etwas Wasser zu bekommen, von Brot überhaupt nicht zu reden. Auf unsere verschiedenen Fragen antworteten die meisten überhaupt nicht. Es gab aber auch solche, die zu uns einfach sagten, wir sollten weggehen, dass sie mit uns nichts zu reden hätten u. dass wir zusammen mit unserer Regierung alle Henker seien. Wir versuchten den Menschen klarzumachen, dass wir nur Soldaten seien u. z. Flieger, aber sie antworteten, dass wir auch rote Sterne trügen und deshalb auch Henker seien. Einige fragten uns, was das für Kriegsgefangene gewesen sind, die im Jahre 1940 dort in der Gegend erschossen wurden, aber wir antworteten natürlich, dass das deutsche Vorfälle nicht zu tun hätten.

Am 1. 1. 1941 wurde ich zusammen mit einem Bruder, der in der Gegend von

der von KATYN, in Kessengrbern ca. 14 000 polnische Offiziere vergraben sein sollen, die von den Bolschewisten bestialisch hingerichtet wurden.

Im August - Sept. 1941 musste ich mit meiner "Kette" (3 Flugzeuge - "Jäger") öfters den Raum von MOSKAU bis ORSCHA aufklären, da ich zu der Zeit zur Luftabwehr von MOSKAU gehörte. Ich überflog zu der Zeit oft im Gleitflug den Raum von KATYN. Auf diesen Flügen konnte ich nur einige Unebenheiten verschiedener Sandgruben feststellen, die teilweise mit Strüchern bedeckt waren. Es sah so aus, als hätte sich die Erde an diesen Stellen gesenkt, aber den genauen Grund wusste niemand von uns.

Ich möchte nur noch feststellen, dass weder ich noch irgend einer meiner Flieger-Zusatzmänner jemals in dieser Gegend bis zum Januar 1942 (in der Zeit wurde ich an einen anderen Frontabschnitt versetzt) Ansammlungen deutscher Truppen oder Kriegsgefangener gesehen haben. Die Gegend war immer ruhig und leer.

Was ich von meinem Bruder gehört hatte, erzählte ich niemandem weiter, denn in der UdSSR. hätte das grosse Unannehmlichkeiten für meinen Bruder gebracht und als die Deutschen einmarschiert waren, hat sich niemand dafür interessiert, ausserdem hatte ich keine Lust und keine Gelegenheit dieses weiterzuerzählen.

Ich bin fest davon überzeugt, dass die polnischen Offiziere in den Wäldern von KATYN, nur von den Sowjets ermordet wurden. Ausserdem sind mir als Bürger der UdSSR. noch einige grosse Verbrechen der Sowjets bekannt, die die Geschichte bestimmt auch mal ans Tageslicht bringen wird. Man braucht nur an das Massensterben in den Dörfern und Städtchen des KALINKINS, der WERAIW und des Wolgalandes zu denken. Ich sah im Juli - August 1940 in der Stadt KALTSCHIK (Nordkaukasus) einen Lager für gefangene litauische, lettische u. estische Offiziere u. Franten. Diese Menschen wurden nicht erschossen, aber durch Hunger zu Tode gequält und wenn ihnen jemand illegal eine Wurst zuwarf, so dankten sie diesen Menschen mit einem Bogen. Die Verhinderung war unter Strafe der Verhaftung verboten, diesen Menschen was zu geben.

Ich bin davon überzeugt, dass die polnischen Offiziere in KATYN von den Sowjets ermordet wurden.

verdiente Strafe von den Freiheits- und Wahrheitsliebenden Menschen
eines Tages für ihre gesamten Verbrechen bekommen werden.

gez. Unterschrift.

Я бывший член старшего летного авиации после ранения на Советско-Финском фронте еще в чине мл. лейтенанта авиации по моей личной просьбе был направлен в Военный лазарет в Симолене, где находился мой старший брат полковник авиации, командир авиачасты. Там в лазарете я пробыл с февраля по май 1940 г. Брат, мой часто навещающий меня, как-то в мае сообщил о крутом падении ладки М.В.Д в г. Симолене. Причина падения им была неизвестна.

В мае месяце, по выздоровлении я был направлен в Орловский Военный округ, в 48 авиадивизию, 2²² авиакорпуса, расположенного в гор. Курск. Здесь по состоянию моего здоровья я пребывал до декабря 1940 на должности начальника каменного завода города Курск из городов.

После ухода из воздушно-каменного завода я в октябре-ноябре посетил вновь брата в гор. Симолене. Здесь на улицах города я обратил внимание на то, что многие из чинов М.В.Д, тогда в.к.д. и м.к.д. на руках или

Киршанские все полевые проехавшие.
На мой вопрос о том, что было с теми подвози-
мыми НКВД в оккупированный Со-
ветский район, — брат ответил,
что эти части из резервов Глав-
ного командования Внутренних войск
НКВД. Пошито того брата, сказав, что
примерно с августа 1940 года некото-
рые "свободные" грузовики при с озра-
жении представляются в распоря-
жение местного НКВД, где уже с
своими операциями они выдвигаются из
Смолынского в пограничные на-
правления. Когда такая отлучка
длится от 3 до 13 дней.

В один из дней ноября 1940 г. брат
взял меня с собой на его автомоби-
ле и мы решили проехать окрестности
по шоссе Смоленск — Орша.

Примерно в 15 км от Смоленска
мы были остановлены чинами
МВД, которые потребовали у нас
документы. Пропуска у
нас не было.

Вернувшись в Смоленск брат обратился за помощью в Управление НКВД. Оттуда послышался отказ, т. е., ходят в тех местах и в этот день проводились "тактические маневры" войск НКВД.

Мы еще раз в начале декабря попробовали поехать по старой дороге на Оршу. На этот раз по дороге мы проехали благополучно. Заинтересовавшись, что за маневры происходят здесь, т. е. когда-то военному интересна была проходившая заминка или свертывая на боковую дорогу в лес примерно в 17-19 км. от Смоленска. Сейчас же из-за курьеза с вышестоящими, которые перед нами появились чины НКВД, которые арестовали нас, доставили в Управление НКВД в г. Смоленск. И так как вышестоящие начальники извинились в г. Смоленске устроились скандал, который поднимал брат, обещавший арестован.

1941 год тогда мыму застал меня
отступавшим в тылу сфа сурно в све-
тле камонны митинов, из Оруж на
Смоленск. Наму май, касей ми поже-
рди от немцкнй напейтов поснедо-
вательно: в Рин, Микел, Виллобсе.

Проходя через митиновое ^(кофаний не помню) близлежащую
у Смоленска, 20-40 км. мы все обра-
тили внимание на странную зану-
пость населения и нехватку к нам,
вытравленную ими. Было невозможно
было достать у населения даже ~~хлеба~~
стакана воды не говоря уже о хлебе.
На все наши расспросы: бывшие ~~мешки~~
отбачено митинов. Но находившие
смышляки, которые окружили правитель-
ли нас, говоря, так мы уходим и
никогда больше не возвращаемся, что
мы все и правительством нашей.

Мы ~~отрицали~~ доказывали, что мы поше-
хо, митинов. создали. Они же нам го-
ворили, что это все равно - мы наши
красную звезду - ~~звезда~~ мы наши.

Некоторые из них задавали нам вопросы,
что это были за военнопленные, которых
в 1940 году, здесь, в их местности расстрели-
вало НКВД. Мы говорили, что это
нам вообще неизвестно.

Позже в октябре 1941 года я узнал от брата,
что на территории Ратны и Ратненского
лесов в братских могилах находилось
до 1400 зверски расстрелянных балтис-
ских полевых офицеров.

В сентябре - августе 1941 года я с
своими званием истребитель (в то время
я принадлежал Московский Промыш-
ленной обороне, бараки (напру-
ченные) местными властями до войны
с высоты "Белуно" почти часто
преследовал эту местность Ратны
и ее окрестностей. Меня парочками
едва заметные ^{незамеченные} неровности почвы в
полюсных карьерах, ^{теперь} представляла балтиски-
ком. Но при этом неровностей никто
из нас не знал. Немцев же в это время
и позже вплоть до января 1942 года
когда я был ~~незамеченным~~ ^{незамеченным}

Фронта; ни с одной военной силой не
никого из моих старых друзей не
наблюдая. Миссия эта была
совершена мукой и мушкетерами.

События от брата я в свое время
принимал к сведению, но никогда никому
не говорил, т.к. в Советском Союзе
грозило браться неприятностями, при
шлицах же вдобавок никто не был зрим-
теревом и даже разговору.
При шлицах же я не имел никакого
преследования и возможностей передать
• Выше ~~не~~ приведу.

Я твердо уверен, что полных адмиралов
в России расстреляли только Советские,
и, как известно, ^{род друзей} Советского Союза
известны и еще бывшие преследуемые
Советских властей, которые неосмыслимо
история, когда-нибудь вернутся.

Стоит только напомнить о полукамерных
селах и станицах Кубани, Украины,
Поволжья. Вспомнить о наблюдаемом
много в мой-августе 1930-го. и еще
выпущенных ~~материалах~~

у гор. Калачин (Северный Кавказ), где
советы практиковали жизнь, рассуждая
попытки смерти, где люди, зашифрованные
печальными именами марков со следа-
ми похитителей называли темными. давшие
се своим спасителям... Те же люди помы
населению категорически запрещалось,
что-нибудь делать, темными - над
строками дробей.

Несомненно, что, когда-нибудь Советские
наши научатся замышлять кару
свободомыслия народов - мобилизуют
правду - за все советские преступле-
ния.

№ 5.48, . Касаткин / Касаткин /

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION NURNBERG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VI

12 May

APO 139
12 May 1948

D-229548
VI-N-1097.2

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

CROSS REFERENCE: Responsibility: German or Soviet

1. Reference is made to Letter, Headquarters, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCOM, APO 757 US Army, Subject and file as above, dated 18 March 1948. Information from persons in a position to make reliable statements concerning the actual happenings at Katyn Forest was requested.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

a. There was no previous investigation by this office.

3. SYNOPSIS OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION

a. Sometime in 1946, during the War Crimes Trials at the International Military Tribunal in NURNBERG (M50/040), the question of the Katyn Forest Murders was brought before the court by the Soviet representatives at the trials. All the evidence which the Soviets were able to bring forward was refuted by German defense witnesses, and as a result, the Soviets demanded that the entire matter be stricken from the court records. (It was considered by this office however, that evidence prepared for court presentation would probably be the most desirable type of information available in this case. Consequently all material presented at the War Crimes Trials concerning this Subject was carefully reviewed and the following pertinent information extracted.)

b. The first news which the world at large received of the Katyn Forest Murders came to light in the spring of 1943 from German sources. The German news release at that time announced the discovery of ten to twelve thousand corpses of Polish Officers in uniform in a mass grave in the little woods of Katyn.

c. The exact location of the graves was in a small woods, about one kilometer square which forms part of the greater forest of Katyn. It is situated 200 - 300 meters south of KRASNY-BOR, 15 kilometers west of SMOLENSK on the SMOLENSK - VITEBSK highway in Russia. At the time of the discovery, the area was occupied by German troops.

d. Advance units of the German Army, consisting of about 30 to 50 men arrived in the Katyn district around 20 July 1941. In August 1941, signals Regiment No. 557, attached to "Heeresgruppe Mitte" (Army Group Cen-

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ter) established its Headquarters in "Dnieper Castle", which was located at the southern edge of the Katyn Woods. The "Castle" was actually some 600 meters distant from the nearest grave. The first two German Officers who commanded the Signal Unit in July and August 1941 respectively are unknown. However, in September 1941, the post was taken over by Colonel (fnu) ARENS. Col. ARENS remained in command of the station from that time until August 1943 when advancing Soviet troops forced the retreat of the German forces in the area.

e. Col. ARENS testified and the story was substantiated by other evidence, that he first observed the graves in 1941, shortly after his arrival in the area. His attention was drawn to them by several crosses which had been erected over the graves. Appearances indicated that the crosses had been erected by some Poles prior to the arrival of the German troops. Whoever erected the crosses however, apparently never officially reported the discovery of the graves. Col. ARENS at the time he noticed the graves in 1941 paid no special attention to them, thinking they were ordinary soldiers.

f. Around March 1942, Col. ARENS first heard the rumors of shootings in the woods during Soviet occupation discussed among the local populace. Because of his own military duties at that time he made no investigation. In February 1943 a concerted drive was made by the local populace to kill a large wolf which had committed many depredations among livestock in the area. While tracking the wolf, its diggings in Katyn Forest were discovered which had exposed to view several bodies in Polish Army uniforms. A cursory inspection showed that the graves were very extensive. Actual exhumations were begun in April 1943 and continued until June of that year. During that time 4,143 bodies were removed from their shallow graves. The majority of these bodies could be identified from papers which were found in their clothing.

g. The identity of the bodies has been ascertained to be a group of Soviet Prisoners of War, mostly Polish Officers, who were detained in three camps situated near SMOLENSK. The Camp most frequently mentioned was at KOZIELSK. The important question of guilt quickly resolved itself as to the time of death. German allegations place the time of the killings in the spring of 1940. Soviet counter charges allege the time to have been September 1941. Both countries appointed investigative commissions for the incident.

h. In 1943 the German Foreign Office published a "White Book" giving the history of the case and details of findings of the German commission. From the German "White Book" the following information was presented:

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(1) On 16 April 1943, Polish Lt. General KUKIEL issued a public statement linking the bodies in the mass graves with the complete disappearance of thousands of Polish Officers captured by the Soviets in 1939. These Officers had been confined in three prisoner-of-war camps near SMOLENSK. Early in 1940 the prisoners were told that the camps were being soon disbanded and the inmates allowed to return to their homes. The dissolution began on 5 April 1940. Large numbers of prisoners were taken away daily by rail in the direction of SMOLENSK. The Officers were never seen alive again.

(2) This statement by the Polish General Officer is substantiated by evidence found on the corpses and by the testimony of witnesses. Private diaries found in the clothing of the corpses contain notes showing that they were being transferred from prisoner-of-war camps by rail in the direction of SMOLENSK. The diaries continue that they were loaded into trucks and driven into a woods, searched, and their valuables taken from them. At this point all entries cease. The latest diary entry found was dated 20 April 1940. One Pole, still living, who had been confined in KOZIELSK was found and confirmed the story about the dissolution of the camps in the spring of 1940.

(3) Large numbers of Soviet citizens from the area were quoted giving names and transcripts of their testimony. This testimony agreed that:

- (a) the Katyn Forest area was fenced off and closely guarded from 1940 till the arrival of German troops.
- (b) in March and April 1940 train-loads of prisoners in Polish Army uniforms arrived daily at the GNIESDOMA (a small town near Katyn) station from direction SMOLENSK.
- (c) these prisoners were loaded onto trucks and driven off in the direction of Katyn Forest.
- (d) Shots and screams were heard daily in the woods.
- (e) Signs of diggings were visible even from a distance.

(4) Gerhard MEYER, Adjutant to 1st. Det. Signals Regiment 537 testified that in September 1941 the locality of the graves was already overgrown with a conifer plantation. A forestry

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expert was called in to examine the trees growing on the graves at the time of the exhumation in 1943. He found that the trees were about five years old and that the rings on their bark were positive evidence that they had been transplanted to their present location three years earlier. The demonstration of this fact by the forestry expert was witnessed by several people to their satisfaction.

(5) Of the mass graves discovered, seven were opened by the Germans. In the first there were about 3,000 corpses. The total number in all graves has at various times been estimated at about 11,000. The findings of the exhumation commission, headed by (fnu) VOSS, and analysed by the medical expert, Dr. BUNTZ brought out the following important points.

- (a) The corpses were all fully clothed, mostly in uniforms and all in winter garments. The detailed descriptions mention military overcoats, leather or fur jackets and woolen sweaters. This is taken to indicate that the victims were killed at a cold time of the year.
- (b) None of the documents, letters, newspapers, periodicals etc. found on the bodies bore a date later than mid-April 1940.
- (c) Many of the victims had their hands bound behind their backs. The statements of numerous witnesses indicate that the same is true of bodies disinterred from much older indisputedly Soviet graves found in the same neighborhood.
- (d) The cause of death was a bullet fired into the nape of the neck. Bullet exit was mostly in the forehead.
- (e) The bullets used were a German type manufactured in KARLH. E(150/R44) by the firm "Geco". Records of this firm showed that the bullets were produced in the years 1922 - 1932. Large shipments of this ammunition were made to Poland, the Baltic States and other countries including Soviet Russia.

(6) The medical report was extremely extensive. The net conclusions drawn from it however were: that the bodies had lain in the ground for at least three years. This was supported by:

- (a) the degree of decomposition.
- (b) wax formation of body fats.
- (c) partial mummification.

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(d) the formation of at least one case, authenticated, of "psuedo callus" in the brain.

(7) An International medical commission consisting of twelve pathologists or professors of forensic medicine from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Croatia, the Netherlands, Bohemia, Moravia, Roumania, Switzerland, Slovakia and Hungary investigated the graves on 28, 29 and 30 April 1943. In the summary of the commission's findings added to the detailed report and signed by all members of the commission, it is stated: "The documentary evidence, the testimony of witnesses, and the results of the autopsies show conclusively and in complete agreement that the shootings took place in the months of March and April 1940."

i. The first Soviet reaction to the German report was to call the bodies "archaeological remains". This statement was made on 16 April 1943. However, on 26 April 1943, Foreign Minister MOLOTOV, in a statement to Polish representatives in KIUBYSO EN, accepted the discovery as authentic and accused the Germans of having perpetrated the massacre themselves.

j. In January 1944, when the territory in question was again in the hands of the Soviets, they appointed a special (all Soviet) State Commission to investigate the shootings in the Katyn woods. A large portion of this Commission's report is taken up with statements from witnesses who testify that they were beaten and otherwise tortured by the Germans until they gave evidence, reported in the German "White Book", relating to the disposal of the Polish prisoners in the spring of 1940. The Soviet report asserts that of the other witnesses quoted by the Germans, "two had died, and the rest must have fled with the Germans or have been carried off with them."

k. The Soviet report also includes a copy of a proclamation issued by the Germans, dated 3 May 1943 in which a reward is offered for information from the public on any events during the spring of 1940 bearing on the transportation or the shooting of Poles. The Soviet report regarded this as proof that the Germans were willing to pay for false information. In support of its charge that the Germans committed the crime, the Soviets brought out the following points in the Commission's report:

(1) When the Germans overran the district, the Soviets were unable to evacuate the Poles from the prisoner-of-war camps near SMOLENSK and the prisoners had been seen working on the roads near the town of SMOLENSK until September 1941. Eye-witnesses declare that the Germans carried out raids and searches for hidden Poles and the same witnesses heard shots in the woods at about that time.

(2) Professor BASILEVSKY testified that a certain KENIGSON told him at the beginning of September 1941 that the Germans had given orders to exterminate the Poles and that two weeks later, KENIGSON told him that the Poles had been shot in the vicinity of SMOLENSK on German orders. BASILEVSKY stated further that the Polish prisoners were still in the camps in 1940 and were seen by some of his students in 1941.

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(3) There was free access to the Katyn woods before the Germans came. The Germans guarded the woods closely and issued warnings that all who entered the woods without permission would be shot.

(4) The Germans destroyed all documents bearing dates later than April 1940. 500 Soviets were used to do this work and these people were never seen alive again. Actually some documents dated November 1940 and one dated June 1941 were discovered in the graves.

(5) The method of inflicting death by a bullet through the nape of the neck is the standard method used by the German "Einsatzgruppen".

(6) The bodies had not lain in the ground longer than one and one half years. They were too well preserved. Those bodies which are obviously in later stages of decomposition were clothed in Polish uniforms and placed in the graves by the Germans to confuse the actual date of the massacre.

(7) The Soviet report either agreed or made no comment on the following points of the German "White Book":

- (a) number of graves and bodies.
- (b) the fact that the victims were in winter clothing.
- (c) the fact that the victims hands were tied behind their backs.
- (d) the fact that the corpses were buried at a cold time of the year.
- (e) the bullets used were of German origin.

1. All of this material above was repeated before the International Military Tribunal in NUREMBERG in 1946. It was during the attempt of the I.M.T. to clarify the accuracy of statements made by both sides that the German defense counsels scored their heaviest points against the Soviet allegations, resulting in Soviet demands that the evidence be stricken from the court records.

m. (fnu) KENSOAGHI, the alleged source of BASILE-SKY who was the main witness for the Soviets, could not be brought forward, and there was reason to believe that such a person never really existed except in the mind of BASILE-SKY. Several opportunities were offered the Soviet Delegation to produce KENSOAGHI none of which they were ever able to accept.

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SRI, Murn S/R - 12 May 1948 - Subj: "Katyn Forest Murders"
file: D-229548 VI-1097.2

n. Colonel REIS was called as a witness by the German defense counsel and maintained under cross-examination that he had neither heard nor seen any Polish prisoners during his tour of duty at Katyn Forest. He had never heard of any order that Polish prisoners were to be shot, despite the fact that he was in command of the area during the time the Soviets alleged that the killings had been carried out.

o. Lt. von EICHOORN, also stationed with the 573 Signals Regiment, was called before the court and testified that he was with the first contingent of German troops to enter the area and that he was present at Katyn Forest during the month of September 1941 in a security capacity. His reply to the allegation that the Polish prisoners were executed during that time was: "Impossible! I should have been bound to know about it."

p. Lt. General OBERHAUSER, of German Army Group Center, who arrived in Katyn Forest also in September 1941 was called before the court. As Army Group Commander for the area, he testified that never had he heard of three Soviet camps of Polish prisoners having fallen into the hands of the German forces in that area.

q. The Soviets, despite all possible opportunities, were never able to produce any documents or even witnesses to support the allegations of the existence of the German order to exterminate the Poles. Also no witnesses to the alleged German shootings themselves could be produced, despite the fact that the incidents happened in Russia.

r. The defense counsel for German GOERING pointed out that the German commanders could not conceivably have established their Headquarters in "Dnieper Castle" so close to the mass graves intentionally. Likewise, since the Germans at no time restricted travel in the area, the location of the graves, less than twenty meters from the main highway, could not possibly have escaped detection had they been prepared in September 1941.

s. Soviet representatives did not produce any medical evidence whatsoever to support the statement that the bodies had not lain in the graves more than one and one half years. This statement was made categorically. To the charge that the Germans had clothed older bodies in Polish uniforms to confuse the actual date of the massacre, German defense counsel proved to the satisfaction of the court that all the uniforms fitted the bodies, and that a large portion of the corpses adhered to one another by decomposition. The guarding of the woods carried out by the Germans consisted of routine patrols whose mission it was to prevent the cutting of timber for firewood. These patrols never consisted of more than five men and were entirely inadequate to secure the entire area covered by the mass graves. Patrols were sporadic.

t. The "witnesses" which the Soviet identified in their report as those whom the Germans had tortured to obtain testimony were, with two exceptions, not the actual ones quoted in the German "White Book". The statements concerning tortures were also only circumstantial, even in the official Soviet report.

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4. UNDEVELOPED LEADS

a. Through the cooperation of Mr. Paul A. JOOSTEN, Deputy General Secretary at CCCIC, a statement was obtained from R. Christoph Freiherr von GERSDORF, presently residing at Scheibenstr. #40, COLOGNE-MERHEIM (K51/F45), former Inspector of the General Staff of German Army Group Center. (See Incl. "1".) GERSDORF was actually in charge of the German investigation of the Katyn Forest incident. As such he may be in a position to answer specific questions regarding the findings of the investigative commission not covered in this report. JOOSTEN's evaluation of GERSDORF is B.

5. AGENTS' NOTES AND CONCLUSIONS

a. Although every effort was made to present the information contained in this report in an unbiased form, it is fully realized that the general content of the report definitely indicates Soviet guilt for the massacres. This general impression is concurred by the Allied members of the International Military Tribunal in NUREMBERG before whom the evidence in the case was presented. The Soviet insistence that the testimony be stricken from the record, after their representatives had brought the matter forward, created a general bad impression. The fact that the German investigative commission invited the assistance of practically an international board, while the Soviet State Commission limited its membership to only Soviets, also added weight to the German allegations of Soviet guilt.

b. No evaluation was made of the information contained in this report, because of the nature of the source. It is the opinion of this Agent that a "B" evaluation for the entire report except those statements of the Soviet commission which were refuted, would be the nearest correct.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

a. It is recommended that GERSDORF, mentioned in paragraph 4 above be contacted for whatever further detailed information he may be able to furnish.

b. It is recommended that this case be closed in this area.

Robert Simpson
ROBERT SIMPSON
Special Agent CIC

John W. Hobbs
JOHN W. HOBBS
Special Agent CIC

Joseph T. Fleming
JOSEPH T. FLEMING
Special Agent CIC
Operations

Oliver B. Patton
Oliver B. Patton
Special Agent CIC
Commanding

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ENCLOSURES:

"1" - Statement of GERSDORF (English translation) (in 7)

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R. Gm. Frhr. v. Gersdorff

Koeln-Berheim, lrb. April 1948
Schreibenstrasse 40

At the direction of Mr. JOOSTEN from the International Military Court in NURNBERG, I am forwarding the following account of the discovery and investigation of the Murders of Katyn. I have submitted a previous report in the year 1946 in the form of a sworn declaration to the Military Court in NURNBERG, actually to the Historical Division of the War Department.

I served as a General Staff Officer from April 1941 till September 1943 with the Army Group Center. The Army Group established its Headquarters at KRASHNI-BOR in the neighborhood of SMOLENSK in the end of August or beginning of September 1941, very shortly after the fall of SMOLENSK. KRASHNI-BOR lies on the connecting highway between SMOLENSK-MINSK-MOSCOW. The nearest village, about one kilometer distant, was GNIESDOJA, and the second closest, about five kilometers distant, a somewhat larger settlement and on the same road, was KATYN. Between these two villages, actually very much nearer to GNIESDOJA, there was located immediately on the highway, a small woods. In this grove there was a small forest lodge called "Dnjepr Castle". Here the Regimental Staff of the Army Group Signal Regiment set up its Headquarters. The villa was known as the former Rest Center of the SMOLENSK G.P.U.

As "Ic" (Inspector), I had assigned for my use a small group of "Geheime Feldpolizei", (Secret Field Police) whose function it was to insure the security of the Headquarters and the persons of the higher commanders. Since the Army Group remained for two years in the same place, consideration for safety had to be taken, since the Headquarters was probably known to the enemy and as a natural consequence, the Russian Intelligence would be set to penetrate it. Therefore I charged the chief of the little Police Commando, Field Police Secretary VOSS with the responsibility to check all new arrivals in the surrounding villages and hamlets. Through this duty VOSS had a continual contact with the population.

Around February 1943, VOSS reported the following incident to me.

Accompanying the Army with the divisions just returned from the front, there had been a Polish Volunteer Aid Corps who had inquired concerning the disposition of the Polish soldiers taken prisoner by the Soviets in 1939 among the local populace, as was their usual function everywhere. In answer to these questions, the local populace told them that in the beginning of April 1940, several train loads of Polish prisoners of war were unloaded at the train station in GNIESDOJA. The prisoners were then allegedly taken in trucks to the woods described above. Reportedly thereafter, long bursts of shots could be heard in the woods which was closely sealed off, and then nothing more was ever seen of the thousands of Polish prisoners. The Polish Volunteer Aid Corps thereupon went into the woods where fresh tree growths were visible and dug up the area. They quickly discovered the corpses in Polish uniforms buried there. Because they must move on the next day with their division, they closed the graves again, offered a prayer over them, and erected a large wooden cross on the spot. The Russian populace had also observed that the woods was well known as a gathering place of the SMOLENSK G.P.U. i.e. N.K.V.D.

After reporting the matter to the Chief of the General Staff and the Commander, Field Marshall von KUCH, I issued the order that the testimony of the Russian populace should be taken in the form of a report. The compilation of testimony, which I witnessed myself in large part, was done without the slightest force or pressure. The testimony supported everything which had been reported to me.

There was with the Army Group, a registered court pathologist, Professor Dr. BUTE from the University of BRESLAU whose function it was to investigate and establish violations of the Haag Convention Rules of War, that is those in violation of the Geneva Convention. He now received the order from the Army Group to investigate this probable murder, brought out by the testimony of the populace.

The next step was opening the graves which resulted in the discovery of a large mass grave. The grave was about 80 to 100 meters long, and 15 to 20 meters wide. Twelve layers of corpses one on top of another were lying therein. The bodies were packed like oil sardines. They all wore Polish officers' uniforms. The bodies were in advanced stages of decomposition but were held together well by the uniforms. Without exception there were one or two bullet holes in the back of each head with the bullet exit in the forehead. The investigation disclosed that the bullet hole at the point of entry was the calibre of the Russian pistol "Nagan". During the identification of the bodies it was determined that there were two Generals, several Staff Officers and the majority, Captains and Lieutenants. A few were enlisted men, probably Officers' Aides, including Chaplains' Aides and Medical Aides. Except for the two Generals there was nothing of value on any of the bodies, except for keep-sakes which were found under their shirts next to the skin. However, papers were found on all the bodies, including paper money, Zlotys. In the further course of the digging two more mass graves were found. In the one grave all corpses were bound with cord or wire. A part of the bodies had a sack or sometimes a uniform jacket bound over their heads. The total of all graves was estimated at about ten to twelve thousand bodies.

The investigation disclosed the following.

The forensic investigation determined that the death occurred at least three years previously. This placed the time of the killings in the spring of 1940.

The tree growths upon the graves were determined by both German and Russian forestry experts to be at least three years old.

The documents and letters found on the bodies furnished the following reconstructed picture of the crime.

The persons involved were the group of Polish Officers taken prisoner by the Russians in the Eastern Campaign in 1939. Several entries show in the diaries that they were held in a lager in KOSIOLSK in a former Cloister. From the entries it appears that they were not especially mistreated.

Every diary however expressed an urgent desire to return home. The letters which they had received from Poland were dated at the latest, the end of the first month of 1940. In the diaries containing the most complete data, it showed that in the end of March 1940 the prisoners were taken from KOSIOLSK by train. They all expressed great hope that they were being taken home since the trains were passing through SCUCHENITSCHE-ROSLAW which lay to the west. After a long wait at the "Guterbahnhof" station in SMOLENSK, the trains proceeded to GNIESDOL and there the prisoners were unloaded. In a few diaries, the last entries show that the prisoners were taken to the referenced woods and there their valuables, watches, rings, cigarette-holders, etc. were taken away. Here the prisoners found out for the first time what was awaiting them.

Already in the beginning of the investigation, the Polish Red Cross was brought from WARSAW, in order that more doctors would be available to assist in the investigation. The woods, during the course of the investigation, was sealed off and guarded by a unit of the Polish Volunteer Aid Corps. At the suggestion of the Propaganda Ministry, orders were issued that there should be present at the investigation, British, American and Polish P.M.'s and church dignitary JASINSKY from KRAKAU, journalists and physicians from neutral countries. All of these persons ordered there, were taken to the scene of the crime and showed the situation without the slightest propaganda. They were given the possibility to interview the Russian population and to view the documents uncovered. The doctors were permitted to carry out whatever autopsies they desired in their own manner. Constantly I was able to observe that the members of these delegations came to the scene in a skeptical mood, and as soon as they had seen the dead, quickly agreed that this was a baleful crime of the Soviets lying before them. I have personally had a thorough discussion with the church dignitary JASINSKY, also Professor de NAVILLE, from Switzerland, and Professor MARKOFF, Bulgarian. They were all firmly convinced as a result of the findings of the doctors that only the Russians could have begun this crime. Even a short review of the circumstances of the crime indicated that the crime could not have been carried out by German soldiers or the "SS". By the very proximity of the Headquarters of the Army Group, about two kilometers, it appears impossible that the crime could have been carried out without the knowledge of someone in that Headquarters. The scene of the crime lays immediately on the large cross highway between SMOLENSK and the Autobahn where there is continual traffic day and night. Unquestionably the "SS" would have chosen a more secluded place for such a crime. In the time immediately after the fall of SMOLENSK there were no "SS" troops in this area, since the so-called "Einsatzgruppen" were at this point called back.

In light of this, there is no possibility for any conclusion by an objective reporter but to state that these crimes were committed by the G.P.U. i.e. NKVD.

I declare, without limitations, that the "White Book" issued in the year 1943 by the German Foreign Office was correct and truthful in every point. The documents reproduced in the "White Book", I have seen personally.

TRANSLATED TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY FROM THE ORIGINAL ON 11 May 1946.

Joseph T. Helling
Joseph T. Helling
Special Agent GIC

15 May

HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION ~~XXXX~~ HERSFELD
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APOX 171

III-H-1718

12 May 1948

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

Cross References: Murder of Polish Army Officers

Case Classification: Personnel

1. Reason for Investigation: Pursuant to instructions contained in Ltr, Hqs 970th CIC Det., EUCOM, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, File D-229548, dtd 18 March 1948 and 1st Ind, Reg III, 970th CIC Det., File III-5197, dtd 29 March 1948, the following information was obtained through P-90-III-H, P-86-III-H and P-85-III-H plus their sub-sources.

2. Synopsis of Previous Investigation: None.

3. Synopsis of Present Investigation:

a. According to sources, on 27 September 1939, Jozef CZAPSKI, reserve officer of the Polish 8th Cavalry Regiment, and painter by profession was taken prisoner by the Soviet Forces. After many adventures, CZAPSKI ended up in the Soviet Prisoner of War Camp in STAROBIELSK, USSR. CZAPSKI stated that prior to the disbandment of this PW Camp on 5 April 1940, 3,930 Polish Officers, a few score of civilian prisoners and some thirty Polish cadets and warrant officers were there. From among that comparatively large group, only seventy-nine people, CZAPSKI included, came out alive and the balance disappeared. After the Soviet assault on the rear of the Polish Army fighting against the Germans on 17 September 1939, part of the Polish troops were taken prisoner by the Soviets and brought into three big camps: STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW, USSR. There were in these three camps prior to 5 April 1940, 8,700 Polish Officers and some 7,000 Polish enlisted men. From among all these Polish POW's, who remained in the above mentioned camps between September 1939 and April 1940, only some 400 men could be traced later on. These were the Polish POW's, who in 1940 were transferred to GRIAZOWIEC, in the Wologda Area, USSR. Further certain Polish Officers and enlisted men, mostly Intelligence troops, Border Corps (KOP) and MPs (Gendarmerie), were saved, because prior to the disbandment of these POW

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camps, they had been transferred into prisons in order to stand trial. The group of Polish POW's from GRIAZOWISC was liberated in August 1941, after the treaty between Poland and the USSR was signed and diplomatic relations were re-established. In reference to Soviet Polish POW camps in STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTAAZKOW, USSR, during the period from October 1939 until May 1940, they were referred to as STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I, and OSTAAZKOW I, respectively. Later on there was a fourth camp, STEROBIELSK, for political prisoners taken after May 1940, which included certain military personnel arrested in the eastern part of Poland, or caught while crossing the border into Rumania or Hungary. There was also KOZIELSK II, where certain Polish Officers were kept who had been interned in Lithuania in 1939, and who later on, when that country was occupied by the Soviets were transported into the USSR. Those Polish Officers, who happened to be in STAROBIELSK and KOZIELSK after May 1940, were later released and inducted into the army of the Polish General ANDERS, after September 1941. CZEPSKI stated that the bulk of the Polish Officers taken prisoner by the Soviets in September 1939, with the above listed exceptions excluded, disappeared and no traces whatsoever were left of them.

b. Among the prisoners of war in STAROBIELSK, who were never found later on, there were the following Polish Officers: General Stanislaw HOLLER, General Fnu SKIERSKI, General Fnu LUKOWSKI, General Franciszek SIKORSKI, General Fnu BILEWICZ, General Fnu PLISOWSKI, General Fnu KOWALSKI and General Piotr SKUNATOWICZ. General Fnu JARUSZKIEWICZ, who in 1939-1940 was taken into the well known prison Lubianka in MOSCOW, USSR, came out alive. From the camp KOZIELSK I, General Fnu SMORAWINSKI, General Fnu MINKIEWICZ, General Fnu SCHATYREWICZ and Rear Admiral Fnu CZERNICKI also disappeared. General Fnu WOLKOWICKI left the latter camp for GRIAZIOWIEC, USSR, and escaped death. Total losses from the above mentioned Soviet Polish POW Camps were as follows:

Colonels and Lt Colonels	some 300
Majors	some 500
Captains	some 2,500
Lieutenants	some 5,000

These totals include some 800 medical officers and over 600 pilots. While prisoners in the USSR, all Polish Officers were questioned several times, mostly at night, and varied in form and intensity. Blackmail and bribery methods were commonly used. The form of questioning varied from the polite conversation type, on all current political and military events to conversations with high NKVD officials

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sent from MOSCOW, to 72 hour uninterrupted interrogations accompanied by menaces and threats. CZAPSKI stated however, that no Polish POW's were beaten or tortured in STAROBIELSK, and is more than can be said concerning the situation in the prisons of Lwow, KIJOW, and MOSCOW, USSR. Sometimes these interrogations were conducted by primitive, stupid and unlearned individuals and the questions asked were not devoid of humor. Beginning in February 1940, there were rumors in the above mentioned Polish POW camps, to the effect that the Polish prisoners would be transferred. There was also news from Poland to the effect that these Polish POW's were to be brought back to Poland or through Poland into Germany and that representatives of the Polish Red Cross were awaiting the Polish POW's with thousands of parcels right on the border between the USSR and German occupation zones. Soviet officials in the Polish POW camps spread rumors to the effect that the USSR would give up all of its Polish POW's to the Allies to be sent to France and there to be permitted to fight with the Germans. One day an official Soviet letter was found giving the route of the prospective Polish POW convoys through the province of Bendery, USSR. One night, a short while later, all Polish POW's were awakened and asked if they could speak Rumanian or Greek. Such activities inspired these Polish POW's with hope and when in April 1940, small groups of Polish prisoners were taken out of the POW camps, most of them believed that they were on their route to freedom. These Poles however, could not determine the key to the Soviet method of forming these small groups of departing POW's. These groups were mixed regardless of their ages, ranks, professions, social position and political opinions. Every other group was formed in a different way than the previous one, and every guess on the part of the Polish POW's involved, failed. The Soviet camp commanders in STAROBIELSK, Lt Col Fnu BEREZKOW, and Commissar Fnu KIRSZEK, guaranteed officially to the higher ranking Polish Officers that the STAROBIELSK POW camp was to be disbanded and that all the Polish prisoners would be shipped to control points and then further to their homes in the Soviet and German Zones of Poland, regardless of their places of residence. One of the Soviet POW camp commanders told one of the Poles in farewell, "You are going where I would be glad to go." Along with the process of disbandment of the above mentioned Soviet Polish POW camps, the intervals between shipments of Polish POW's became longer and longer (this disbandment started around the beginning of April 1940). When it came to CZAPSKI's turn on 12 May 1940, there were only several scores of Polish POW's left in the STAROBIELSK POW Camp. CZAPSKI left with a group of sixteen men and hoped to return home soon. This group of Polish POW's met

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their first surprise at the Soviet railway station, where they were all packed into small prison cars. They found Polish inscriptions on the walls of these cars: "They unload us near SMOLENSK (USSR)". The Soviet convoying personnel appeared to be very brutal, and the Polish POW'S were let out to go to the toilet only twice a day. The prisoners rations consisted exclusively of water and small herrings. There was a terrific heat in the prison cars, prisoners fainted and the Soviet escort, well acquainted with it's job, was completely indifferent to the prisoners welfare. The route of the prison train led through CHARKOW, USSR, where two men from CZAPSKI's group were unexplainedly taken from the train. Then the train proceeded through TULA, USSR in the SMOLENSK Area to a small town by the name of BABYNIN. Here the Polish POW's of CZAPSKI's group were unloaded, beaten with rifle butts by their Soviet escort and placed on a large open truck which drove them out through some very rough country. At this time, these Polish POW's expected the worse. Small Soviet children, on their way home from school, called after the truck: "Polish gentlemen", and "Bloodsuckers". The prisoners truck finally arrived at the new POW camp which was located in a wood called "Pawliszczew Bor". There CZAPSKI found some 200 friends of his from KOZIELSK I, 120 from OSTASZKOW I, and sixty three from STAROBIELSK I. The group of sixty three Polish Officers from STAROBIELSK had left their old camp on 25 April 1940. These officers had been told several times by the Soviets to keep in a separate group as they were being transported under special conditions. Thus some 400 Polish POW's were gathered in the camp Pawliszczew Bor. These prisoners remained there for a few weeks and then were transferred to the GRIAZIOWIEC Camp in the WOLOGDA, USSR, Area where they remained until August 1941. At this time, the Polish prisoners living conditions were better than they had been in STAROBIELSK and from the beginning, these GRIAZIOWIEC Polish POW's believed that all other Polish POW's had likewise been sent to various small camps all over the USSR. Soon however, the Polish Officers in the GRIAZIOWIEC camp began to wonder about what had happened to their fellow Polish prisoners from the other camps. All mail received from Poland by the GRIAZIOWIEC prisoners contained questions concerning the whereabouts of other Polish Officers from STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I and OSTASZKOW I. Thus through information received from Poland, through their correspondence, CZAPSKI and his fellow Polish Officers imprisoned in the GRIAZIOWIEC camp, determined in the summer of 1940 that they were the only remaining group of Polish POW's from the above mentioned camps who had been heard from after April 1940. Following the Polish-Soviet agreement

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of July 1941, when the so-called Polish amnesty was proclaimed by the Soviets, these GRIAZIOWIEC Poles began to suspect that something must have happened to these missing Polish prisoners. The GRIAZIOWIEC Poles therefore started collecting from memory names of missing Polish POW's of STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I and OSTASZKOW I. This list of names grew gradually and by 1945 had reached some 10,000. At the present time this list is being kept by the Polish Historical Division of the LONDON Polish Government, in LONDON, England.

c. In September 1941, in TALISZCZEW near SARATOW, USSR, and between KUJBYSZEW (Samara) and CZEKALOW in the province of Tock, USSR, the Polish General ANDERS started to form a Polish Army within the Soviet Union. At this time, CZAPSKI was charged with the activation of an information bureau for the ANDERS Army. The purpose of this bureau was to check every Polish volunteer on the whereabouts of other Poles who might still be located in various Soviet prisons. When questioned, all of these Polish volunteers, arriving from the most distant point in the USSR, such as WORKUTA, MADAGAN, KAMCZATKA and KADAGANDA, spoke about two matters. First they asked about their families evacuated from Poland into Russia and then they submitted long lists of names of their Polish friends and acquaintances who were still in Soviet prisons and had not as yet been liberated. As soon as this ANDERS Army Information Bureau was opened, CZAPSKI and his co-workers asked every incoming Polish volunteer about the Polish prisoners from STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I and OSTASZKOW I. The ANDERS Army Poles at that time still believed that these missing prisoners from the above mentioned camps would reappear and would join the ANDERS Army. The possibility was also considered that these missing men had been sent to distant points in the USSR by the Soviets, but that they would eventually turn up. This optimism on the part of the ANDERS Army Poles was due largely to the fact that at that time the Soviets were even releasing those Poles whom they (the Soviets) had previously sentenced to death. Even from KOLYMA, USSR, from where no Polish prisoner had ever before returned, and where Polish prisoners had been sent to die, a number of Poles came to join the ANDERS Army. None of the ANDERS Army Poles could at that time believe that the Soviets would retain in their camps and prisons some of the foremost staff members from the staff of the Polish Army Commander General Wladislaw SIKORSKI. However, none of General SIKORSKI's former staff members appeared as volunteers for the ANDERS Army, and no reliable information could be obtained as to their whereabouts. There were only several rumors uncovered to the effect that one shipment of STAROBIELSK prisoners had been sent to Franz-Joseph Land,

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Siberia, USSR, and that 630 former KOZIELSK prisoners were working in a gold mine in KOLYMA, USSR. CZAPSKI's information bureau forwarded all of it's collected information to the ANDERS Army Headquarters in KUJBYSZEW, USSR. General ANDERS made a request to the Soviet authorities for the immediate release of missing Polish personnel. ANDERS however, succeeded only in getting several polite but very vague promises from the Soviets. At this time, the Polish Embassy in KUJBYSZEW also became interested in the fate of the missing Polish Army personnel. In November 1941, Polish Ambassador Fnu KOT, during an audience with STALIN, asked STALIN officially what had happened to the Polish prisoners of the above mentioned camps and when could they be expected to be released. STALIN appeared to be very astonished at KOT's question and pretended surprised and even indignation that these Polish POW's had not as yet been released. In the presence of Polish Ambassador KOT, STALIN telephoned the NKVD and inquired as to why the Polish POW's from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW had not been released. STALIN at that time further reminded the NKVD that the Polish amnesty granted by the Soviets, included all Polish nationals and that these prisoners were to be released at once. That was the information brought the ANDERS Army from MOSCOW. The ANDERS Army then waited for the missing men and in the meantime added more names to it's list of missing personnel. A month went by after the Polish Ambassador's audience with STALIN and still none of the missing prisoners turned up.

d. Around the beginning of December 1941, the Polish Army Commander in Chief, General Wladyslaw SIKORSKI arrived in MOSCOW. The ANDERS Army Information Office submitted it's roster of missing personnel to SIKORSKI at that time which included some 4,000 names and also information gathered as follows:

(1) Polish Officers are being held by the Soviets in the far north of the USSR in KOLYMA and they can only be evacuated during the warm summer months.

(2) A Soviet pilot, after a number of drinks, assured the Poles that he was a messenger to Franz-Joseph Land, Siberia, USSR, and that more than 5,000 Polish Officers were still there.

(3) The Polish Military Attache in KUJBYSZEW sent a wire to NOWA ZIEMIA, USSR requesting the release of Polish military personnel held there. Quite unexpectedly an answer came to the effect that the Poles in NOWA ZIEMIA had been informed of the draft for the Polish ANDERS Army

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in the USSR and that the Soviet chairman of this Polish POW Camp would do his best to ship the Polish prisoners out as soon as possible. This wire was signed by Fnu MOJZEZKOW, Soviet chairman of the NOWA ZIEMIA Soviet Polish POW Camp, and provided some proof to the effect that a number of missing Polish prisoners were still to be located in the far north of the USSR.

e. On 4 December 1941, STALIN granted an audience to General SIKORSKI and General ANDERS. These two generals, at that time, again requested the release of the Polish prisoners of war who had been located prior to April 1940 in STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW, USSR. General SIKORSKI also submitted the ANDERS Army Information Bureau's roster of 4,000 missing Polish POW's to STALIN. STALIN's reaction however, was different than it had been during his audience with Polish Ambassador KOT. STALIN did not appear to be surprised at the request to their statements concerning these POW's. He avoided a straight answer to their request and expressed the opinion that these missing Polish POW's might possibly have fled from the Soviet Union into Manchuria. General SIKORSKI, however, objected to STALIN's statement, stating that even if a part of the missing group of Polish POW's had appeared anywhere, even under the German occupation, that he (SIKORSKI) would have been notified. General ANDERS pointed out the fact to STALIN that he (ANDERS) had become too well acquainted with the efficiency of the Soviet NKVD to suppose that there would have been any possibility for any such large group of Polish POW's to have "flown away". ANDERS further mentioned to STALIN the possibility that these missing Polish POW's might have been held by the Soviets, regardless of orders given to individual Soviet commanders, in order that these Polish POW's could carry on some work projects which these Soviet commanders had been ordered to accomplish, but for which they had been furnished inadequate personnel. STALIN then stated that if ANDERS' later statement was true "He would break them (the Soviet commanders) to release the Polish prisoners". In the presence of Generals SIKORSKI and ANDERS, STALIN issued an order to the effect that the remaining Polish POW's in Soviet custody should be immediately released. One more month passed however, and still none of the missing Polish prisoners were heard from by the ANDERS Army.

f. By the end of December 1941, CZAPSKI received secret information from a bolshevist to the effect that "GULAG" (headquarters of the Soviet POW Camps) had been moved from MOSCOW to CZEKALOW, USSR (Formerly ORENBURG). Acting on this information General ANDERS appointed CZAPSKI as the ANDERS Army Chief of Missing Polish Prisoner of War Affairs. CZAPSKI was given letters from General ANDERS to the "GULAG" commander in CZEKALOW, Soviet General Fnu

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NASIEDKIN, and the chief of the CZEKALOW NKVD, a certain Fnu BZYROW. In these letters, General ANDERS referred to the orders given by STALIN relative to the release of all Polish POW's still in custody of the Soviets which had been given in ANDERS' presence. These letters assisted CZAPSKI in gaining an audience with Soviet General NASIEDKIN, who was apparently "taken back" by this visit from General ANDERS' delegate and it was thus easier for CZAPSKI to gain his audience with NASIEDKIN. CZAPSKI told General NASIEDKIN the story of the above mentioned Soviet Polish POW Camps and called NASIEDKIN's attention to the fact that to keep Polish POW's in direct violation of STALIN's orders constituted sabotage. General NASIEDKIN, thereupon explained, that in April 1940 he (NASIEDKIN) had not been the chief of the Soviet POW Camps Administration and that at that time, only political and criminal prisoners had been under his jurisdiction and that he had no jurisdiction over prisoners of war. General NASIEDKIN further stated that it might have been possible that some of the missing Polish POW's might have been mixed up with the political and criminal prisoners but that if this was the case that he (NASIEDKIN), was not aware of it. NASIEDKIN promised CZAPSKI that he would obtain definite information for CZAPSKI by the following day and asked that CZAPSKI return at that time. Upon being asked whether or not any Polish POW's were still being kept in Franz-Joseph Land, Siberia, USSR, General NASIEDKIN replied that he had never sent anyone there and that if there were any camps there, they would not come under his (NASIEDKIN's) jurisdiction, however, that there was a possibility that there were POW Camps in Franz-Joseph Land. In the course of his conversation with General NASIEDKIN, CZAPSKI carefully looked over a map, which was pinned to the wall of NASIEDKIN's office, upon which all of the "GULAG" camps were indicated. CZAPSKI noted that there were no camps indicated in the northern part of the USSR, so that possibly NASIEDKIN's statement could have been true. At the end of CZAPSKI's conversation with NASIEDKIN, the latter issued a telephonic order for an immediate check on the situation concerning the POW camps in STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I and OSTASZKOW I. In issuing this telephonic order General NASIEDKIN used the same wording that STALIN had previously used, as indicated in General ANDERS' letter to NASIEDKIN. Thus ended CZAPSKI's first visit to Soviet General NASIEDKIN in CZEKALOW (ORENBURG), USSR.

g. That same day, about midnight CZAPSKI was received by the Chief of the NKVD in CZEKALOW, Comrade Fnu BZYROW, in the presence of two witnesses. BZYROW was very polite and evidently wanted to impress CZAPSKI with

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his (BZYROW's) readiness for cooperation. BZYROW mentioned that it would be impossible to obtain any information relative to the missing Polish POW's in the field and that CZAPSKI should contact only the central and highest Soviet authorities. BZYROW tried to make CZAPSKI understand that Fnu MERKULOW or Fnu FEDOTOW would be able to help him (CZAPSKI) with CZAPSKI's problem. CZAPSKI thereupon explained that the Chief of the NKVD in 1942 was Lavrenty BIERIJA, his executive was Fnu MERKULOW, and then in the NKVD hierarchy came Fnu KRIEGLOW, Fnu FEDOTOW, and Fnu REICHMAN. When CZAPSKI inquired about Franz-Joseph Land and NOWA ZIEMIA, BZYROW indicated no opinion or surprise but only pointed on a map to DUSINKA, USSR, a harbor on the Jenisej River and stated that DUSINKA was the place from where the largest transports of laborers for these northern Soviet lands were sent. BZYROW further stated that in his (BZYROW's) area, all Polish POW's had been released and that no Polish prisoners were then in Soviet custody.

h. On the following day, CZAPSKI again visited General NASIEDKIN. The element of surprise being over, however, the General then appeared well composed. NASIEDKIN at this time informed CZAPSKI that he would be unable to do anything for CZAPSKI and that only the highest Soviet authorities could furnish CZAPSKI with the information that he sought. NASIEDKIN took a copy of a roster then consisting of 4,500 names of missing Polish POW's from CZAPSKI, which had been compiled by the ANDERS Army Information Bureau and promised to forward this list to KUJBYSZEW, USSR (capital of the USSR during part of World War II). Following his second interview with Soviet General NASIEDKIN, CZAPSKI received the impression that NASIEDKIN must have received a reprimand of his (NASIEDKIN's) conversation of the preceeding day. When CZAPSKI again questioned NASIEDKIN about NOWAJA ZIEMIA, NASIEDKIN gave a different answer than he had given during the first interview. NASIEDKIN stated that it was possible that some of his units in the north of the USSR, might have sent some small groups to these lands, but not the thousands mentioned by CZAPSKI. This ended CZAPSKI's visits in CZEKALOW (ORENBURG), USSR. A few days after CZAPSKI's return to General ANDERS Headquarters, CZAPSKI was visited by an MVD man who informed him that in the future any such journey such as CZAPSKI's to CZEKALOW would be impossible within the Soviet Union and requested that it would not be repeated.

i. In the middle of January 1942, General ANDERS sent CZAPSKI with letters to the NKVD Generals Fnu REICHMAN and Fnu ZUKOW in KUJBYSZEW and MOSCOW, USSR. In these letters

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General ANDERS stated that it was very difficult to organize his (ANDERS') Army without the Polish Officers that he had been looking for and that the fact that these Polish Officers were still missing, badly influenced the morale of ANDERS' troops and of ANDERS himself. ANDERS further requested that CZAPSKI be given all possible help as ANDERS himself was not able to attend to the problem personally. ANDERS further emphasized that both of these Soviet NKVD Generals had been given orders to cooperate with the reconstruction of the Polish (ANDERS) Army and that General REICHMAN had questioned several Polish Officers, therefore this problem should not be strange to him. Thus ANDERS hoped to obtain help for CZAPSKI in gaining audiences with the almighty BERIA and MERKULOW. REICHMAN and ZUKOW (this should not be confused with the Soviet Marshal ZUKOW) were not in KHJRYSZEW when CZAPSKI arrived there and so CZAPSKI was required to go to MOSCOW, where he had considerable difficulty in obtaining audiences with these NKVD dignitaries. CZAPSKI, being not very well acquainted with the situation in the USSR, thought that some of his (CZAPSKI's) non-official Soviet acquaintances could help him. CZAPSKI thereupon visited a very well known Soviet author, Elya ERENBURG, whom CZAPSKI had previously met in General SIKORSKI's quarters in BUZULUK, USSR. CZAPSKI had a sincere conversation with ERENBURG and gave him the full tragic aspect of the missing Polish POW situation and requested ERENBURG's help. ERENBURG told CZAPSKI quite openly that he (ERENBURG) could not believe that CZAPSKI would have success in accomplishing his (CZAPSKI's) mission, as CZAPSKI's rank and position were too insignificant. ERENBURG further stated that one telephone call from General ANDERS would mean much more than any visits or troubles on CZAPSKI's part in dealing with high Soviet officials and that now as never before, high rank and position meant much in present day Russia. Nevertheless CZAPSKI was finally received by General REICHMAN. While waiting for admission to REICHMAN's office, CZAPSKI noticed in REICHMAN's waiting room, a Fnu CHODASZ, former Soviet commander of the Soviet Polish POW Camp in GRIAZIOWIEC, USSR in 1941. REICHMAN received CHODASZ first and it was then evident that prior to admitting CZAPSKI, REICHMAN desired to obtain some information on CZAPSKI. General REICHMAN then received CZAPSKI in a cold correct manner, and as usual with the NKVD, in the presence of a witness. CZAPSKI told REICHMAN his entire story and requested an audience with BERIA or MERKULOW. REICHMAN politely refused this request. Then CZAPSKI gave REICHMAN a written memo containing all the details concerning the Soviet Polish POW camps in question and their disbandment in April 1940. Parts of CZAPSKI's memorandum ran as follows:

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(1) "Six months have passed since the Soviet amnesty issued for all Polish prisoners of war and political prisoners was proclaimed on 12 August 1941. Polish Officers and enlisted men have reported in groups or individually to the headquarters of the Polish ANDERS Army following their release from Soviet prisons and camps. These arrivals have also included Polish Officers and enlisted men, who were caught by the Soviets while attempting to cross the Polish border after August 1939, and who were then arrested by the Soviets. Regardless of this "amnesty", regardless of the definite promise given by STALIN to our Polish Ambassador KOT in October 1941 concerning the promised release of our Polish prisoners of war, regardless of the second orders issued by STALIN in the presence of our Commander-in-Chief General SIKORSKI, and General ANDERS on 4 December 1941, concerning the missing Polish POW's from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW. With the exception of the GRISZCZEWICZ group and a few others released separately in September, nothing has been heard from these missing Polish prisoners of war. We questioned thousands of men concerning them and we have heard nothing as to their whereabouts but rumors; that 6,000 to 12,000 Polish Officers and NCO's had been sent to KOLYMA, through Buchta Nachodka province, USSR, in 1940; that more than 5,000 Polish Officers were sent to the mines in Franz-Joseph Land, NOWAJA ZEMIA, KAMCZATKA and CZUKOTKA, Siberia, USSR; that some 180 kilometers from PIOSTROJ DRESTWY (KOLYMA), 630 Polish Officers, formerly prisoners in KOZIELSK, had been working in the summer of 1940; that some 150 Polish Officers in uniform had been seen north of the Soswa River, near GARA, USSR; east of the Urals that Polish Officer POW's had been sailing on big barges over the North Seas (1,700 to 2,000 men on each barge); and that three of these barges had been sunk in the Barents Sea. None of these rumors are definite, however those concerning the northern lands (Siberia) seem the most probable. It is absolutely definite that every Polish POW was registered, and how carefully we know how every "case" with all statements, pictures and documents concerning it was well kept; how careful and thorough the NKVD work was. And so no one among us Polish prisoners of war may suppose for a minute that the whereabouts of some 15,000 Polish POW's, including 8,000 Polish Officers, would be unknown to the higher NKVD officers. With the promise of STALIN himself and with his order, would we not hope to obtain information as to the whereabouts of our friends, and if they are not living, how, when and where they died? According to the data given above, 8,300 Polish Officers are missing from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW. Of the Polish Army Officers, interned in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, whose number amounted to 2,300 on 1 January 1942,

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we have been unable to account for any others, with the exception of the GRIAZIOWIEC Camp Group of 400. We are unable to establish a definite total of all missing Polish POW's. We submit the number of those from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW as such a number is considered correct. We are presently in the process of building up, according to the decisions of STALIN and General SIKORSKI, our Polish Army in the south of the Soviet Union, and every day we are in greater need of these missing men. It is not necessary to explain that the fact that these men are still missing, makes our job of building up confidence towards the Soviet Union among our men, that much more difficult."

j. General REICHMAN read CZAPSKI's memo very carefully, and to it's end, then answered calmly that he (REICHMAN) knew nothing concerning the fate of these missing men and that the matter did not come under his jurisdiction, however, that in order to please General ANDERS, that he (REICHMAN) would attempt to clear up the problem and would send the answer to ANDERS. REICHMAN then bade CZAPSKI an icy farewell and requested that CZAPSKI remain in MOSCOW to await REICHMAN's call. One week later CZAPSKI received a night call from REICHMAN which was unexpectedly quite polite. REICHMAN notified CZAPSKI that he would be unable to receive CZAPSKI, as REICHMAN had to leave MOSCOW the following morning. REICHMAN then advised CZAPSKI to return to KUJBYSZEW and to see a Fnu NOWINKOW, assistant to the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar Fnu WYAZYNSKI, as all of the documents connected with the matter that CZAPSKI was interested in had been forwarded there. CZAPSKI told REICHMAN that he (CZAPSKI) would get no information from WYAZYNSKI, as Polish Ambassador KOT had already made similar inquiries of WYAZYNSKI eight times, and that for this reason, General ANDERS had sent him (CZAPSKI) to MOSCOW and expected help from REICHMAN because of REICHMAN's friendliness towards the Polish General (ANDERS) and the Polish Army. General REICHMAN gave a polite answer to CZAPSKI but said nothing further concerning the matter at hand. Thus ended CZAPSKI's visit to MOSCOW in February 1942.

k. There were no further developments on the missing Polish POW problem subsequent to February 1942. The Soviet Army Officers attached to General ANDERS' Army tried to maintain the hope that the missing Polish POW's would return. They stated that these missing men would possibly return in July or August 1942 and that it was possible that these men were so far north that their immediate return could not be accomplished and that warmer weather was needed for their evacuation. July and August 1942 passed, however, no Polish POW's returned.

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1. In the spring of 1942, CZAPSKI discovered the following information: In October 1940, i.e. eight months prior to the outbreak of the war between Germany and the USSR, the Soviets brought a number of Polish Staff Officers to a special camp in MOSCOW, headed by a Polish Colonel, Fnu BERLING. The Soviets suggested to these Polish Officers at that time that they should organize a Polish Army to fight the Germans. BERLING accepted the Soviet suggestion on the condition that all Polish Officers and men, regardless of their political opinions be permitted to join this prospective Polish Army. BERLING mentioned this condition during a conference with BERIA and MERKULOW. The Soviets accepted the condition. BERLING then mentioned that the best Polish Army cadre could be found in the STAROBIELSK and KOZIELSK Camps. At this moment MERKULOW said carelessly: "No, not those, we made a great mistake there". CZAPSKI stated that this sentence of MERKULOW's, with exactly the same wording was repeated to him (CZAPSKI) by three different witnesses of the BERLING-BERIA conference in MOSCOW. To end his story CZAPSKI stated that since April 1940, no information as to the whereabouts or the fate of the missing Polish POW's had reached Poland or the ANDERS Army. During 1941-1942, when the Polish Army under General ANDERS was in it's formative stage in the USSR and when numerous Poles, young and old, from the furthest ends of the USSR, from WORKUTA, NOWA ZIEMIA, NORYLSK, KOLYMA and the USSR-Chinese border, came to join the new Polish ANDERS Army, none of the missing Polish POW's arrived.

ii. The information given above is mostly based on the story pertaining to Subject written by Josef CZAPSKI, who is presently residing in England, address unknown. CZAPSKI can be easily located among LONDON Polish circles. There are also presently in England over 400 Poles, former inmates of the KOZIELSK I, STAROBIELSK I and OSTASZKOW I Soviet Polish POW Camps, who were incorporated into the ANDERS Polish Army in the Middle-East subsequent to the Soviet-Polish agreement in 1941. These 400 Poles fought later in Italy with the 2nd Polish Corps and emigrated to England after the war. Other reliable sources of information pertaining to the Katyn Forest Murders are as follows:

(1) Office of Constitutional Documentation (Dokumentacja Konstytucyjna), attached to the Historical Division of the LONDON Polish Government Archives.

(2) Members of the Information Office of the Polish General ANDERS' Army most of whom are presently in England.

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n. The only known eyewitness of the Katyn Forest Murders in the US Zone is Michal BIELA, a member of the Polish Guards in HOHENBRUNN (M49/Y94), whose Polish Guard Serial Number is 1941. Personal description of BIELA is as follows:

NAME: Michal BIELA
DATE OF BIRTH: 29 November 1917 in KOWALE, Poland
HEIGHT: 5'5"
WEIGHT: 170 lbs
HAIR: Dark blond
EYES: Gray
EDUCATION: 4 years Grammar School
PRESENT ADDRESS: Polish Guard Company No. 4023,
HOHENBRUNN, APO 407-A, US Army

Michal BIELA survived the Katyn Forest Murders under very fortunate circumstances and was in the immediate vicinity of this event at the time of it's happening, which should enable him to relate many interesting facts concerning it.

4. Undeveloped Leads: Leads mentioned in pars 3m and 3n above.

5. Agent's Comments and Conclusions: All original sources of this report are Poles who were in the USSR at the time of the occurrence of the Katyn Forest Murders and all sources are Polish nationals. This Agent could not locate any German sources who knew any more concerning Subject than what was published in the German newspapers. Attempts are being made by this Agent to collect information, as soon as possible, from Polish Officers who were POW's in Germany, at the time that the Katyn Forest Murders affair came to light, when both the Germans and the Soviets accused each other of these atrocities. At that time, the Germans sent a joint investigating commission to the USSR consisting of Germans and Polish Officers who were POW's in Germany. The Germans sent this commission to investigate Subject with the expectation of obtaining sympathy from these Polish Officers and to reinforce their hatred of the Soviets. P-90-III-H has offered his assistance in locating reliable persons who are well informed concerning Subject. Should higher Headquarters be interested, such personnel for the most part are presently located in England.

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6. Recommendations: Recommend that a copy of this report be forwarded to Region IV.

This report is evaluated B-3.

APPROVED:

James E. Miller
JAMES E. MILLER
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

Leon Bainwol
LEON BAINWOL
Special Agent, CIC

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TO: 270th CIC Det, 107th, APO 757, dtd 13 Mar 43, File D-22508,
Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

I-10227
D-22508

3rd Ind.

JW/les

FROM: 270th CIC Det, 107th, APO 757, dtd 13 Mar 43, File D-22508,
Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

TO: Commanding Officer, 270th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

1. Attention is invited to preceding indorsement.
2. An action copy of this WED has been forwarded to CIC Region IV to comply with paragraph 2 of preceding indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No. *5-2211*
Log No. *9324*

1 Encl: WED S/R, dtd
13 May 43 (3 cop)

Signature: 3255/117/Rose

Distribution:

- 2 - 270th
- 2 - 270th, Reg IV
- 1 - File

Edmund K. Dick
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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Authority *NND 61695*



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S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

DATE : 12 MAY 1948
SUBJECT : KATYN Forest murders
DOSSIER NO : 229548 (See Reverse Side)
DATE OF BIRTH: -----

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MAT RAL:

ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	INITIALS
(Designate numerical order)		

CPI GROUP : ☐ : Attach Card
OR
: ☐ : Indicate Dossier No's

CAUTION IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES : ☐ : Check Impersonal Files
: ☐ : Open an Impersonal File as follows
: ☐ : Card Impersonal Subject(s)



DOSSIER GROUP : ☒ : Attach Dossier 229548
: ☐ : Open Dossier
: ☒ : File in Dossier

CARDING : ☐ : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
: ☐ : Unlabeled names(s)

☒ : S-3 Executive
☒ : Case Direction Section
☐ : Central Registry
☐ : Distribution Center

Center

4 REVENUE TO FILE WITH ST. BILLY / CHION
REMARKS: -----

Standard Abbreviations: "B" -- Reference Dossier
"L" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or Dossier attached or mark accomplished.

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VIII
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
Berlin, Germany OCE/sh

APC 742

11 May 1948

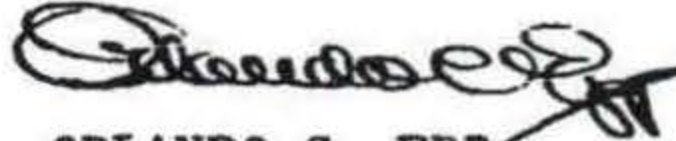
D-229548
VIII-10211

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq. 970th CIC Det. Hq. EUCOM,
APO 757, US Army

1. Reference is made to letter your headquarters, file and Subject as above, dated 18 March 1948.
2. This headquarters submits a negative report on above Subject.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:


ORLANDO C. EPP
Special Agent CIC
Operations Officer

Tel: Berlin-44789

CPS

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**HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VIII
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
Berlin, Germany OOE/sh**

APO 742

11 May 1948

D-229548
VIII-10211

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

**TO : Commanding Officer, Hq. 970th CIC Det. Hq. EUCOM,
APO 757, US Army**

1. Reference is made to letter your headquarters, file
and Subject as above, dated 18 March 1948.

2. This headquarters submits a negative report on above
Subject.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

**ORLANDO G. EPP
Special Agent CIC
Operations Officer**

Tel: Berlin-44759

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SECRET

10 May

B/L: Hq, 970th CIC Det, EUCOM, APO 757, dtd 18 Mar 48, File D-229548,
Subj: Katyn Forest Murders

I-10227
D-229548

1st Ind.

AWB/res

HEADQUARTERS, CIC REGION I, 970TH CIC DETACHMENT, EUROPEAN COMMAND,
APO 154, US ARMY, 25 March 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Sub-Region BADEN, CIC Region I, APO 154,
US Army

1. For your information and any appropriate action.
2. Attention is called to suspense date of 18 May. Report from your Headquarters to reach this office by 10 May.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Herman H. Kroh
HERMAN H. KROH
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

4 cop b/1

Stuttgart 23255/417/Dremer

Log No. 2611

I-B-1056
I-10227
D-229548

2nd Ind.

JPF/emf

HEADQUARTERS, CIC REGION I, SUB REGION BADEN, 970TH CIC DETACHMENT,
EUCOM, APO 154, US ARMY 10 May 1948.

TO: Commanding Officer, CIC Region I, 970th CIC Det., APO 154, US Army

1. The attached MOIC is submitted in compliance with paragraph 2 of 1st Indorsement.
2. Attention is called to the lead in paragraph 3c of attached MOIC.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. Guy Lee
C. GUY LEE
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

1 Incl:
MOIC, S/R BADEN, dtd 10 May 48
Subj: LECHTOLD, Stanislaus, file
I-B-1056

Heidelberg 6490/FORD

Log No. 2625

SECRET

Log No. 2627

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SECRET

10 May

HEADQUARTERS
SUB REGION BADEN
970TH CIC DETACHMENT, REGION I
EUROPEAN COMMAND

SAW/enf

APD 154

10 May 1948

File: I-B-1056
I-10227
D-229548

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: LECHTOLD, Stanislaus

RE: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation:

a. Reference is made to basic letter Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, dated 18 March 1948, Subject: Katyn Forest Murders, File D-229548.

b. The following account of the occurrences in the Katyn Forest were submitted by Mr. Stanislaus LECHTOLD, editor of the Polish newspaper "Przegląd Literacki" in KARLSRUHE (L50/P44).

2. Results of Investigation:

a. Mr. LECHTOLD said that in 1943 he became interested in the Katyn Forest murders and conducted his own investigation. During this investigation he interviewed wives of the murdered officers; two of whom were Mrs. SMORAWINSKI, wife of General SMORAWINSKI, and Mrs. HORBOWY, wife of Lt. HORBOWY, a former Professor at the University in WILNO.

b. LECHTOLD said that he was told by Mrs. SMORAWINSKI that her husband was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1939 and was sent to ZAMOSC, Russia. She last heard from him late in 1940 and only found out of his death through the papers. Mrs. SMORAWINSKI lives in LUELIN, Poland.

c. LECHTOLD said that Mrs. HORBOWY stated that her husband was also taken prisoner by the Russians in 1939 and that he was sent to a PW Camp in STAFBIELSK, Russia. The last time she heard from her husband was late in 1940. She later saw his name on the list of the names of the Polish officers supposedly murdered by the Germans at Katyn Forest.

d. During his investigation, Mr. LECHTOLD also contacted Ludwik CHRISTIANS, a lawyer in LUELIN, who, as the head of the Polish Red Cross,

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CIC Reg I, Sub-Region BADEN, MOIC dtd 10 May 48, Subj: LECHTOLD, Stanislaus, File: I-B-1056, con't.

was a member of the Polish investigating committee investigating the murders. According to Mr. CHRISTIANS the murders must have been committed in the winter of 1941 and only the Russians could have done it.

e. LECHTOLD stated that after the occupation of part of Poland by the Russians in 1944, he joined the Polish Liberation Army of General ZYMERSKI. The Russians at that time were using the Katyn murder story for propaganda purposes against the Germans. Soldier delegations of Polish Divisions were sent to the Katyn Forest to see the graves of the murdered officers and were then told to sign a document stating they were convinced the Germans committed the murder. LECHTOLD said he visited Katyn Forest as a war correspondent for his Division and had an opportunity to speak to many Polish soldiers visiting the graves. Most of the soldiers were convinced that the Russians had committed the murders. However, any soldier who stated that he did not believe the Russian version was immediately sent to a convict company which was later almost completely destroyed.

f. LECHTOLD said that in his capacity as a staff officer of the 2nd Polish Division, he had an opportunity to intercept a top secret letter of the political commissar of the signal company of that Division. It said: "The talk about Katyn among the soldiers is very dangerous. A group of drunken soldiers have openly accused the Russians as murderers. When I entered their conversation they claimed to have spoken about the Germans, but their eyes spoke differently. We must attempt to find and destroy the source of the enemy propaganda". In April 1945, shortly before the great offensive at the Oder-Neisse, an order came to discontinue any discussions about Katyn.

g. Mr. LECHTOLD gave the following opinion of the Katyn murders: The Russians were responsible for the murders. The Germans found the graves when they invaded Russia, but did not say anything about it until 1942 when they had to retreat and were worried that the Russians would use them for propaganda purposes. Between the discovery of the graves in 1941 and the announcement in 1942 the Germans themselves had brought Polish PWs to Katyn and had executed them.

3. Agent's Notes, Comments, and Recommendations:

a. Source: Interview with Subject.

b. Evaluation: F-6

c. The name of Milan MIKASINOWICZ, Kellerstr. 7, MUNICH (M:9/Y85) or RIEDEN (M:8/D29), C/O LEDEBIL was given as a lead to the undersigned.

-2-

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CIC Reg I, S/P BADEN; MOIC dtd 10 May 48. Subj: LECHTOLD, Stanislaus;
File I-B-1056, con't.

MIKASINOWICZ is supposedly a Yugoslav war correspondent who, in 1942,
visited the graves as a reporter for the Swedish newspaper, STOKHOLM
Tidningen. It is suggested that Region IV contact MIKASINOWICZ, who is
now supposedly an assistant correspondent for Associated Press.

Samuel A. Winters
Samuel A. Winters
Special Agent, CIC

Heidelberg 6490/FORD

Contents and Evaluation Approved:

C. Guy Lee
C. GUY LEE
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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7 May

B/L: Hqs 970 CIC Det., Subj: Katyn Forest Murders, dtd 13 Mar 48

D-229548

III-5197

III-4-1761

2d Ind.

Headquarters, Sub-Region Marburg, Region III, 970th CIC Det., APO 872,
US Army 7 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Region III, 970th CIC Det., APO 807, US Army

1. For your information.
2. Any additional information regarding Subject will be forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Albert L. Wroblewski
ALBERT L. WROBLEWSKI
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Incl: MOIC (5 copies)
dtd 4 May 48

Telephone: Marburg 2338

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80 5 May

Full

MM/CMA/R

D-229548

Katyn Forest Murders

30 April 1948

2 Dep Political 5 May
Dir Advisor 19
Intel
Divn

1. Reference your recent request concerning information on the KATYN Forest Murders, the enclosed report from 970th CIC is forwarded for your information.

2. It is noted that the CIC agent is following up other leads on this subject. Any further information received will be forwarded to your office.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTEL DIVISION

Incl: a/c
WFS/jb Telephone 7426

M/R: Min. 1 dtd 30 Apr 48 fr 970 CIC forwards MOIC and incl with info on Katyn Forest Murders. Ref is made that further info may be gained in annals of International Military Tribunal at NUREMBERG, never made public due to agreement between an U.S. Army General and a Soviet Army General (names unknown).

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41 May

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

W3

5 MAY 1948

SUBJECT

Katyn Forest Murders

(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO

229548

DATE OF BIRTH:

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or not)	INITIALS
CPI GROUP : <input type="checkbox"/> : Attach Card		
OR		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Indicate Dossier No's	CANNOT IDENTIFY	
IMPERSONAL FILES : <input type="checkbox"/> : Check Impersonal Files		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open an Impersonal File as follows		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Card Impersonal Subject(s)		
DOSSIER GROUP : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : Attach Dossier	229548	
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open Dossier		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : File in Dossier		
CARDING : <input type="checkbox"/> : Prepare CPI Card(s) on		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Underlined names(s)		
: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : S-3 Executive		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Case Direction Section		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Central Registry		
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Distribution Center		

RETURN TO FILE WITH OUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier

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Authority NND 61695

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(Ltr. Hqs., Sub-Region Marburg, CIC Region III, dtd 29 Apr 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-M-1761
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 307, US Army, 4 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European Command, APO 757, US Army
(Attn: Lt. CARTER)

1. Inclosed MDIC, Sub-Region Marburg, subject as above, dated 28 April 1948 is forwarded for your information.

2. Attention is invited to comment or cover letter.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Zuehnert
CARL J. ZUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Incl: MDIC, 28 Apr 48
subj: s/s (5 copies)

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/sr

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Authority NND 61695

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41 May

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

DATE : 5 MAY 1948 Initiator of Action WBS
SUBJECT : Katyn Forest Murders
DOSSIER NO : 229548 (See Reverse Side)
DATE OF BIRTH: -----

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or not)	INITIALS
CPI GROUP : <input type="checkbox"/> : Attach Card	-----	-----
OR	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Indicate Dossier No's	-----	-----
	CANNOT IDENTIFY	-----
IMPERSONAL FILES : <input type="checkbox"/> : Check Impersonal Files	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open an Impersonal File as follows	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Card Impersonal Subject(s)	-----	-----
DOSSIER GROUP : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : Attach Dossier	<u>229548</u>	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Open Dossier	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : File in Dossier	-----	-----
CARDING : <input type="checkbox"/> : Prepare CPI Card(s) on Underlined names(s)	-----	-----
: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> : S-3 Executive	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Case Direction Section	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Central Registry	-----	-----
: <input type="checkbox"/> : Distribution Center	-----	-----

3 RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: -----

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier

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work accomplished.

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(Ltr. Hqs., 970th CIC Det., EUCOM, dtd 18 Mar 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-W-1890
III-5197

3d Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 807, US Army, 4 May 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European Command, APO 757, US Army
(Attn: Lt. CARTER)

1. Forwarded in compliance with basic communication.
2. Attention is invited to preceding indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Kuehnert
CARL J. KUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Incl: none

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/er

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HEADQUARTERS

SUB-REGION MARBURG

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

4 May 1943
APO 757

4 May 1943

III-M-1761

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATYN FOREST MURDERS

Re: Liquidation of Polish Officers

1. Reason for investigation:

Attention is invited to Letter, 970th CIC Detachment, EUCOM, Subject: KATYN FOREST MURDERS, dated 18 March 1948, file number D-22354C and 1st Ind., Headquarters Region III, dated 29 March 1948, file number III-5197 to Basic Letter. With reference to the above mentioned letter and 1st Ind. thereto, the information contained in paragraph 2 of this report was revealed by former Polish Army Captain (LONDON Polish Government) Wilhelm JATISZ, presently living at Bismarck Strasse 15, MARBURG (I51/G74).

2. Results of investigative activity:

a. In 1939, the Germans and the Russians divided Poland and with their part of Poland, the Russians took over 180,000 Polish Prisoners of War, among which were more than 10,000 officers. These 10,000 officers were accommodated in three (3) different camps: STAROBIELSK, which is located 220 kms south east of CHARKOW; KOZIELSK located 220 kms north of ODESSA and OSTASZKOW, which is located 350 kms south east of ST. PETERSBURG.

b. On 5 April 1940, the camp at STAROBIELSK was liquidated and of its population of 3,920 officers, only seventy-nine (79) remained alive. On 5 and 6 April 1940, the three (3) camps, together, had a total population of 8,700 officers and 7000 NCO's and enlisted men. Of this total of 15,700 prisoners only 400 persons have been found alive. Of these 400 persons who remained behind in the above named camps after all of their comrades had been evacuated, included seventy-nine (79) officers and the balance enlisted men and a small group of civilians. They were transferred shortly after to PAWLISZCZYN, 375 kms north east of MOSCOW, and thence on to GRJASNEZ near WOLODA. The last group of this 400 arrived at GRJASNEZ on 12 May 1940. Part of the above named 400 survivors, although members of the three camps, STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW, were not living in these camps at the time of the KATYN executions, but were in prisons (criminal) or in hospitals (sick) and they therefore survived. These individuals from prisons or hospitals were transported in small groups and the last of them arrived in GRJASNEZ early in 1941. The majority of these Prisoners of War were released in August or September 1941.

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c. Early in 1941, the first contingents of political prisoners from Eastern Poland and Lithuania were brought into these transient camps which subsequent to May 1940 were renamed STAROBIELSK II and KOZIELSK II. These individuals have all been found and are presently serving with General ANDRUS Army. (France and England).

d. The following is a close approximation of the breakdown of Polish officers (PW's) who had been interned in STAROBIELSK II, KOZIELSK I and OST-ASZKOW and who were never again located alive:

(1) Colonels and Lt. Colonels	300
(2) Majors	500
(3) Captains and Cavalry Captains	2,500
(4) 1st and 2nd Lts.	5,000
Total:	8,300 Officers

In addition over 800 doctors, some of whom were officers and some civilians, had also been interned at STAROBIELSK and KOZIELSK.

e. The following is a list of the Generals who had been interned at STAROBIELSK and never found:

- (1) General Stanislaw MAILER
- (2) General SKIERSKI
- (3) General LUKOWSKI
- (4) General Franciszek SIKORSKI (Not to be mistaken for Commander in Chief Wladislaw SIKORSKI).
- (5) General BIELWICZ
- (6) General PLISOWSKI
- (7) General KOMAROWSKI
- (8) General Piotr SZYBOWICZ

The bodies of the following named Generals who had been interned at STAROBIELSK I, were found in the KATY Forest grave:

- (1) General GORAVINSKI
- (2) General KUPCOWICZ
- (3) General ROZAKOWICZ
- (4) Rear Admiral SZYBOWSKI

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8. The following is a report by a CIC Source of the circumstances surrounding the liquidation of Subject Polish PW's together with certain details which were revealed during the search of the missing Poles which tend to prove deliberate concealment of facts connected with their disappearance.

- (1) Those who survived: Towards the end of April 1940, the last Polish officers then still in camps were formed into small groups of twenty (20) to sixty (60) per group in preparation for transfer elsewhere. The Commandant of the STANOBILSK Camp, Soviet Lt. Colonel RYBICKI, and Commissar KUTSEV told them that they, the same as the others, would be taken to collecting camps, and from there returned to Poland. Part of them were to be sent to the German Generalgouvernement, and the balance east of the Bug/Curzon line, to be under Russian administration. On 12 May 1940, a small (the last) group of sixteen (16) officers were placed into a railroad car for PW's at the STANOBILSK railroad station. They found the following inscription on the wall of the railroad car: "Wyjazd z kolo SMOLENSKA" (They put us down near SMOLENSK), supposed to have been written by a Colonel (fnu) KUBIA, who had been evacuated prior to the 400 persons. This group was detained at a small station BABYNO near SMOLENSK. An open platform truck took them to the camp "PAWLISZCZYN BCP" located in the woods. These sixteen (16) officers found there their comrades who had been taken to this camp previously: 200 PW's from KOZIELSK, 120 from OSTASZKOW, and sixty-three (63) PW's from STANOBILSK. All of them were sent to GRJASNEZ near WOLOGDA a few weeks later. They remained alive and were released in August 1941.
- (2) These 400 officers learned from letters they received from Poland, that they were the only group who had survived. They made a list to their comrades who had been in the camps with them. This list comprised more than 10,000 names (it was a rough list, partly without first names) and was delivered to General ANDERS, Commander of the Polish Army, who had been released from RUSSIA's LUBIANKA prison on about 1 July 1941. General ANDERS' Polish Army was formed after the "August Amnesty" (for all Polish PW's) of the Russians, in accordance with the Polish-Russian agreement in July 1941. After the Russians had issued their August Amnesty, all the Poles still held in the Russian camps and prisons were released. The formation of the Polish Army was begun in September 1941 in TATISZCZYN near SAPATOW and in TOCK on the KUTYBSZYN-CZKALOW line. Poles by the thousands came to ANDERS' Headquarters from the prison camps, but there were almost no officers. Then General

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ANDERS requested the Soviet authorities to release the Polish officers, whom he needed to train the army. He continually received polite but hazy promises. Then Polish Ambassador KOT in KUBYSZYN started an energetic search for the missing officers. In November 1941, Ambassador KOT was granted an audience by STALIN, and asked him (STALIN) what had become of the Polish officers. STALIN was very surprised then he grew indignant, and called up NKVD Headquarters in the Ambassador's presence. STALIN asked the NKVD why the captured Polish officers from the STAROBILSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW camps were not released. STALIN added that the "amnesty" applied to all Poles, and ordered that the officers be immediately released. Early in December 1941, General W. SIKORSKI and General ANDERS went to MOSCOW with a partial list containing 4,000 names (complete) of missing officers. In the meantime, a rumor had been circulated among the Poles that the missing officers were alive, interned on the KOLYMA Peninsula and that their return from there would be possible only during the summer months. A Soviet Air Force officer told the Poles that he had flown, as an NKVD courier, to "Franz Josef's Land", where a number of Polish officers (5000) were living. The Polish military attache in KUBYSZYN thereupon, sent a radio gram to New Land (Nova Zembla), requesting that the Polish PW's be released and returned. Quite unexpectedly, he received a reply signed "Kozierow, Friendsiedatel Ostrownowo Sovieta" (President of the Island Council), to the effect that all Polish PW's on the island had been informed of the formation of the Polish Army, and that he was taking the necessary steps to send them off so that they could join the army. The purpose of this telegram sent by the president of the Council, was to deceive the Polish Embassy, and to fabricate evidence of the alleged existence of the Polish officers.

- (3) On 11 December 1941, STALIN granted an audience to SIKORSKI and ANDERS. ANDERS gave him the list containing the 4,000 names of missing officers from STAROBILSK, KOZIELSK and OSTASZKOW and they both asked STALIN that these officers be transferred to the Polish Army as quickly as possible. This time, STALIN's reaction was different. He was no longer indignant (as he had been during the interview with KOT), but replied evasively. "Perhaps these officers had escaped to Manchuria". (Manchuria is directly south of KOLYMA, about 2500 miles. General SIKORSKI retorted that he (SIKORSKI) would have been informed in LONDON if anything like that had happened, also if the officers had fallen into the hands of the Germans, it would have been reported to him. General ANDERS said he knew the working methods of the NKVD very well, and it was impossible that such a great number of officers could have escaped from under NKVD surveillance. ANDERS added that in his opinion, the officers were being held back as a

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result of arbitrary measures adopted by individual camp commandants. He said these commandants were not releasing the Polish officers in defiance to orders issued to them by higher headquarters, because they needed them as laborers in order to fulfill their work plans. STALIN replied "If it is these commandants who do not release the Polish PW's, my ich budiem lamat" (We shall break them), and personally ordered MOLOTOV, in SIKORSKI's and ANDERS' presence, to release the PW's from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK, and OSTASZKOW.

- (1) Another month passed without a single one of these officers joining the army. Late in December 1941, the Polish Command learned, due to the indiscretion of a Bolshevik employee that "GULAG" (Glawnoje Upravlenie Lageriej-Head Administration of Camps) had been transferred from MOSCOW to CZKALOW, formerly ORENBURG. Early in January 1942, General ANDERS dispatched a Polish officer, Josef CZAPSKI, to go to CZKALOW. This officer was to ask General WASIENKIN, the GULAG Commandant, to clear up the matter. During the first interview between CZAPSKI and WASIENKIN, the latter was probably taken by surprise, and therefore very amenable. He did not ask for any inside information before doing anything in the matter, but in CZAPSKI's presence issued an order by telephone to explain the matter of the PW's from STAROBIELSK, KOZIELSK, and OSTASZKOW at once and completely. Quoting the following passage from General ANDERS' letter literally: "po prikazaniu tow STALINA (on orders from Comrade STALIN)". On that same day, at approximately 2300 hours, Josef CZAPSKI was received by the chief of NKVD of the region BZYROW. Two (2) other NKVD agents were present as witnesses. BZYROW said that everything CZAPSKI would like to know could be obtained best from the central authorities of NKVD. CZAPSKI was given to understand that MIKHULOW or FIEDOTOW could help the Polish officer to a great extent. (At that time, chief of NKVD was BERIA, his deputy was MIKHULOW, the next executives, according to their ranks, were KRYWLOW, FIEDOTOW, and RAICHMAN). BZYROW explained that there were no Polish PW's who had not been released yet in his Region (Oblast).
- On the following day CZAPSKI was again received by General WASIENKIN. This time, WASIENKIN was no longer in a state of surprise. He said simply "Only the central authorities can clear the matter up, I personally can supply no information". "If CZAPSKI has a list of the missing officers, he may give it to him (WASIENKIN) and he will send it on to XIJOMYSKI". Thereupon CZAPSKI handed him a list with 4,500 names. (500 names had been added meanwhile to the original list of 4,000 names.) CZAPSKI received the impression that General WASIENKIN had been reprimanded by XIJOMYSKI (Military Soviet Headquarters) severely for having

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talked to CZAPSKI at all. When the Polish officer pointed out that several thousand Polish officers were allegedly, still interned in the north on "New Land" (a White-Ruthenian farmer had also reported this to the Polish officers), General NASIEDKIN's reaction was quite different than on the preceding day: he said it was impossible that several thousand officers were held there, since only small groups could have been sent there. The day before, on the contrary, when CZAPSKI had mentioned the north, General NASIEDKIN assured him that he (NASIEDKIN) had no PW's at all there, only political and criminal prisoners. A few days after Captain CZAPSKI had departed, an NKVD representative visited General ANDERS and drew his attention to the fact that such trips as Captain CZAPSKI's journey to OZKALOW were not permitted in the USSR. He requested General ANDERS to see to it that such incidents were not repeated. General ANDERS replied that he had taken due note of this request, and was therefore, intending to send the same officer, J. CZAPSKI, with a similar mission to the central NKVD authorities in MOSCOW.

- (5) In the middle of January 1942, J. CZAPSKI was sent on the same mission to KUBYSZEW and MOSCOW with letters of recommendation to General RAJCHMAN and General ZUKOW. These two high-ranking NKVD generals had been given orders to help form the Polish Army, and the Poles were hoping to obtain contact through them with the mighty NKVD chief BERIA or his assistant, MIERKULOW. As neither RAJCHMAN nor ZUKOW were present in KUBYSZEW, CZAPSKI went to MOSCOW. It was only on 3 February 1942 that, after many efforts and even a short period of arrest, he finally succeeded in speaking to General RAJCHMAN at LUBIANKA (Central NKVD prison) in MOSCOW. CZAPSKI was obliged to hand General ANDERS' letters to an NKVD Agent. After a waiting period of several days and nightly telephone calls from LUBIANKA Prison, an NKVD Agent took CZAPSKI to the office of General RAJCHMAN. Before CZAPSKI could see the General, one of the Camp Commandants of GULJASZEW by the name of CHODAZ, was admitted to the General's office. CZAPSKI asked RAJCHMAN to help him obtain an audience either with BERIA or MIERKULOW. RAJCHMAN refused it politely. Then CZAPSKI handed RAJCHMAN a Memorandum in which the entire matter was described, including the search, which up to that time, had been unsuccessful. It was also pointed out in this Memorandum that each Prisoner of War, when he was taken prisoner and also later was interrogated several times, and that records of these interrogations, together with documents and certified photographs, were kept in special NKVD files. Since this work had been carried out by NKVD very thoroughly, each Polish PW who was alive had the firm conviction that the higher NKVD authorities knew where the

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missing 15,000 PW's including 8,300 officers were. (Approximately 400 out of the total number of 8,700 officers were alive). Relying on STALIN's solemn promise and the categorical order issued by him, the Polish authorities were hoping to learn the location of the place where their missing PW's were living. The Memorandum did not state names, but a list of missing PW's broken down according to numbers and rank. General RALJCHMAN read the Memorandum very carefully, in J. CZAPSKI's presence, then he told CZAPSKI that he did not know anything about the fate of these PW's. He said this did not enter into his sphere of duties, but he would try and clear the matter up, and let CZAPSKI know the result of his efforts. He asked the Polish officer to stay in MOSCOW, and wait for a telephonic communication. CZAPSKI waited one week. Then RALJCHMAN called him up personally one night and told him politely that he was obliged to leave MOSCOW, and advised CZAPSKI to go to KUJBYSZEW. He said that the entire material concerning the matter had been sent to deputy Foreign Commissar WISZYNSKI and Comrade MNIKOW in KUJBYSZEW. CZAPSKI replied: "WISZYNSKI will give no explanation, for Ambassador KOT had already attempted to get information there eight times unsuccessfully." That is why CZAPSKI was sent to MOSCOW. General RALJCHMAN made no reply.

- (6) SIKORSKI and AUBREY still retained a shadow of hope that the Polish PW's were still interned high up in the north of Russia or Siberia and would be sent back to the Polish authorities in the summer, as soon as navigation was possible in those latitudes. This hope was being skillfully kept alive by some Soviet officers especially detailed to the Polish Command. They pretended to be indiscreet in saying the following: "We are not allowed to speak about it, but be patient, for your comrades will return to you in July or August." July and August passed but not a single Polish officer returned. In the Spring 1942, J. CZAPSKI established the following fact: In October 1940, eight (8) months prior to the outbreak of war with Germany, several Polish Staff officers, including one Colonel BERLING, were taken by the Russians to a camp near MOSCOW, and later to MOSCOW proper. The Russians proposed to these officers to set up or form, a Polish army in order to fight the Germans. Colonel BERLING agreed to this idea then and there, but made the following stipulation: all officers and enlisted men, regardless of their political outlook were to be accepted. He had a conference with BERIA and MERKULOW. BERIA and MERKULOW said, "Of course, Poles of all political opinions have a right to join this army." "That's splendid", replied Colonel BERLING, "We have a wonderful staff of officers for this army in the STARGIELSK and KOZIELSK camps." "No, not those", replied MERKULOW, "We committed a big mistake with them"

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(My silielali s nini bolshuyu oshibku). This sentence in this identical wording was later repeated to J. CZAPSKI by three different witnesses to the above conversation.

(7) Based on above statements, the following can be summed up:

- (a) Rumors and reports to the effect that the Polish PW's from the Camps STAROBIELSK I, KOZIELSK I, and OSTASZKOW were interned high up in the north of Russia were always "third-hand information". They were invariably indefinite, uncertain and impossible to be verified.
- (b) Since April 1940, i.e., since the evacuation of three camps, no sign of life, not even from a single one of the missing persons, ever reached Poland, their families or people, or their comrades in the Polish army. The former Polish 1st Lt. Michal WROBLEWSKI, President of Camp Council in DP Camp KORNBERG (150/T48) states the following: 1st Lt. Mieczyslaw FRYDRICH was captured by the Russians in 1939 near LUDZK, Volhynia, Poland. FRYDRICH was never subsequently turned over to the Germans, for Frau FRYDRICH, whom WROBLEWSKI visited in WARSAW in 1943, had been receiving communications from her husband from a Russian Camp in 1940. WROBLEWSKI found the name of 1st Lt. FRYDRICH listed in the official lists published by the German Government, of officers whose corpses were unearthed in KATYN.
- (c) During the years when the Polish Army was being formed in the USSR (1941-1942), young and old Poles reported from the most outlying parts of Russia, such as KOMI, Nowa Land, (Nowe Zeme) WOLNYTA, KOLCHA, and from the Chinese border, but never a single inmate of the Camps STAROBIELSKI KOZIELSKI I and OSTASZKOW.
- (8) At this stage, the Polish authorities halted their investigations as it became apparent that the Soviet Government was not in a position to arm, nourish and clothe the Polish soldiers. That is why, based on preceding negotiations between the USSR and the Polish Government in LONDON, the Polish Army was turned over to the British Government. In this manner General ANDERS was able to transfer to Iran over 100,000 soldiers and a small number of civilians (soldiers families and children). The families remained in Iran, while the soldiers were taken to Palestine, where they formed the Second corps of the Polish Army, after a merger with the "Carpathian Brigade" of Colonel KOPANSKI. (KOPANSKI is now General and Chief of Staff of the Polish Army in LONDON.)

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(9) Early in April 1943, the Germans declared that they had found mass graves near SKOLEN at KATYN FOREST, where Polish officers (PW's), approximately 10,000 of them, and a great number of civilians belonging to the Polish intelligentsia were buried. German press and radio propaganda greatly exploited this event, describing in detail the work of excavation and laying open the mass graves, to the fullest extent. Doctors and press correspondents of various nations were taken to the spot where the excavations were being carried out. Polish officers from the German PW Camps Oflag II E (WALDENBERG) and VII A (MURAU) were also flown to KATYN, in order to convince themselves in person how the Soviets had treated the Polish intelligentsia. Among these Polish PW's was Major Alexander KOW-OSIELSKI, who must be somewhere in Germany yet at present. The Polish Government in exile (General SIKORSKI) requested the International Red Cross in GENEVA in the middle of April 1943 to conduct an investigation of the matter. The USSR turned this demand down, and severed its diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in exile in LONDON late in April 1943. It was therefore no longer possible to continue discussions about KATYN with the Russians. The Germans were compelled to stop their excavations early in September 1942, due to the Russian offensive. SKOLEN was recaptured by the Soviet forces on 25 September 1943 and Soviet Officials immediately began their investigation into the KATYN question. The question of guilt in regards to KATYN are summed up as follows:

- (a) Sub-paragraphs 1 to 9 show that the Russian authorities created nothing but difficulties to the authorized Polish officers, so that as a consequence the matter of the disappearance of over 15,000 Polish PW's could not be cleared up. As NKVD's work is known to be very precise, it is out of the question that so large a number of people about who information was recorded very thoroughly, could have disappeared without leaving any trace. The attitude displayed by executive officers at the highest Soviet Headquarters showed rather that they knew what the fate of these Prisoners of War had been but because of their own critical position did not want to lose the aid of the Poles.
- (b) The following conclusion can be drawn from sub-paragraph 7 (b) and from the correspondence which was found on the dead in the course of the excavations, that the mass executions were carried out in April 1940 and/or in the first days of May.

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- (c) The German Commission of twelve (12) which comprised citizens of Switzerland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Holland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and including Poles, established in the Spring of 1943 that pine trees had been planted over the mass graves near KATYN. Judging by the height of the trees it was decided that they had been growing there for approximately three (3) years. It is a known fact that pine trees must be planted when they are very small, for otherwise they will not grow properly. The date when they were supposed to have been planted, the Spring of 1940, corresponds with the date of the execution as was determined from letters and documents found on the dead.
- (d) Valuables, such as watches, silver cigarette cases, rings, etc., were found on the corpses. If the Germans had shot these prisoners of war, they would have (as was their custom) taken away these valuables, and not buried them with the dead. In connection with the fact that the corpses had both their footgear and their valuables on their persons, it should be noted that from personal experiences of Source, when he was a member of the frontier Polish troops, the Russian troops were at that time, so well and so severely disciplined that they would never have dreamed of stealing valuables or clothing. It was only due later to their getting accustomed to foreign merchandise that the Russian soldiers began plundering.
- (e) If the Germans had murdered these prisoners of war, the Soviets would not have raised any objections to an examination by the International Red Cross. The Germans themselves did not object to such examination, they probably sent a corresponding letter to the I.R.C. in GENEVA.
- (f) Furthermore it must be pointed out that the Germans exploited the KATYN affair only at a time when their political and military situation was critical. The purpose of their action was to show the Poles how the Russians treat them and what fate would befall them should the Russians win, as was the wish of the Poles at that time. However, the fact that the Germans started exploiting the KATYN affair only at a stage in their political and military situation when

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it had become unfavorable to them, seems to point to the fact that they had previous knowledge of the massacre of the Poles. Another purpose of the Germans was to weaken the work of the Polish underground movement in Poland. The Germans partly succeeded in this, in that the Polish A.K. (Armija Krajowa-Army of the Country) began to fight against Communist para-troopers and members of the A.L. (Armija Ludowa-Peoples Army) which was also Communist. Before the outbreak of the Russo-German war, and during the period of friendship between Germany and Russia, the A.K. was opposed to the A.L. (The present Communist Government in Poland is still accusing the A.K. of having colluded with the Germans. As a proof, it quotes the fact that the so called "Brygada Swiatokrzyska" (Holy Cross Brigade), on its retreat to Czechoslovakia, was allowed to pass through the German lines.) Almost the entire brigade formed the Polish guard companies in the LANGWASSER DP Camp in the U.S. Zone. As a result of the KATYN affair, the Germans succeeded in splitting public opinion in Poland and in driving a wedge among the allies, for almost immediately diplomatic relations between the Soviet and the Polish Government in exile in LONDON were broken. The Polish Government in exile subsequently experienced many difficulties in its relations with the US and British Governments, because it persisted in demanding that the KATYN affair be investigated by the International Red Cross.

- (g) There is evidence also that points to the possibility that the Germans were indirectly responsible for these murders. In connection with the Agreement signed by Germany and Russia (non Aggression pact), the project of a biological "extermination" of the Poles and above all, the Polish intelligentsia was being discussed. MOLOTOV expressed the following opinion on 23 September 1939: "It is now high time to put an end to the bastard of the Versailles Pact". (meaning the Poles). The methods of the Nazis and the Russians were the same. In the first place both destroyed the Polish intelligentsia; both also deported the Poles into their respective countries for hard labor under difficult conditions. (The Russians have deported about two million Poles from the Polish east, out of this number, approximately 400,000 children alone have died. More than 100,000 Poles came to Paris. If one compares these figures with the repatriation statistics from the east, one finds that even today over one million people are still missing).

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- (h) Munitions of German origin found in the mass graves cannot be looked upon as a direct proof of German guilt, although this fact was very detrimental to German propaganda. This ammunition could either have been sold to Soviet Government during the period of Russo-German friendship or planted there intentionally. The age of the small pine trees is decisive. It proves that the trees were planted in 1940, at a time when only the Russians were in CATHY.
- (i) If the Germans had really been guilty at KATYN, the Soviet prosecution would have turned this fact into a serious charge in the KATYN trials. But the Soviet prosecutor did not make any reference of KATYN, in fact, very little was said about German crimes in Poland, although ample evidence was available. In this connection the much more publicity was given to the LIDICE, Czechoslovakia Case.
- (j) The present Communist Government in Poland detailed a small Commission to KATYN for the purpose of collecting evidence proving that the Germans were the perpetrators of the murders committed there. However this Polish Commission reached quite a different conclusion and a member of this Commission has recently escaped to Sweden (name unknown). Another member (fnu) MARTINI was found dead a short while after a private conversation about his work with a Polish Ministry official.
- (k) Finally the Source pointed out a rumor that was circulating about the time of General SIKORSKI's aeroplane accident near GIBRALTAR. As a result of the Polish Government's demand that the International Red Cross examine the affair at KATYN, many people suspected there was a connection between General SIKORSKI's air crash and this matter.

3. Agent's notes, comments and recommendations:

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the Nazis knew about the KATYN PO LSE murders but that it was their intention never to disclose the fact due to their knowledge of it, however, their critical military situation forced them to make a last minute propaganda effort using KATYN to sway public opinion and to win the favor of the Poles. The forgoing report was submitted by Captain Wilhelm JANISZ, former Polish contact officer for USAG Hesse at FRITZLAR (L52/ H03). JANISZ is presently living in WARBURG (L51/G74) Bismarck Strasse 15, pending his transfer to LONDON. Evaluation: B-3

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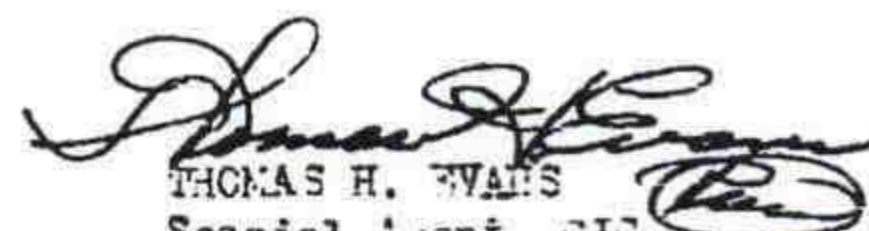
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Telephone: FARGUE 2838

APPROVED:


WILLIAM E. BURR II
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding


THOMAS H. EVANS
Special Agent, CIC

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File
SECRET

CIC FIL.

D-229548
Katyn Forest Murders

30 Apr
30 April 1948

1. Hqs Ops Br 30 Apr
970th 1948
OIC
Det

1. The enclosed memoranda, with inclosures, from Region V, dated 13 April 1948 and from Region I, dated 20 April 1948, subject as above, are forwarded for your information.

2. Attention is invited to paragraph 2, WOIC, Region V, which gives a possible source or positive proof regarding subject.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE R. NORMAN
Lt. Colonel Inf
Deputy Commander

Incl a/s
JFC/ent/7256

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

● ● SECRET ○ ○

29 Apr

(Ltr. Hqs., Sub-Region Marburg, CIC Reg III, dtd 15 Apr 48, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-M-1761
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 807, US Army, 29 April 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, European Command, APO 757, US Army
(Attn: Mr. OLIPHANT)

1. Inclosed MDIC, Sub-Region Marburg, subject as above, dated 14 April 1948, is forwarded for your information.
2. Attention is invited to paragraphs 2c and 3.
3. Distribution has been made to Region V for interrogation of PRAUN.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Carl J. Kuehnert
CARL J. KUEHNERT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Incl: MDIC, 14 Apr 48
subj: a/s (4 copies)

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Capt. WILLIAMS/er

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

III-M-1761

APC 872

29 April 1948

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III,
970TH CIC DET., APO 757, U.S. ARMY

☒ FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

☐ FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.

☐ FOR INVESTIGATION.

☐ REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE.

☒ An attempt is being made by this office to locate Count Edwin ROTHKIRCH for further information. It is recommended that the German officers mentioned in paragraph as having knowledge of the Katyn Forest affair be contacted. Correct present addresses possibly may be obtained from the Historical Division files at their controlling offices.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Incl: Agents KOIC (7 copies)
dtd 28 Apr 48
TEL: MARBURG 2838

Albert L. Wroblewski
ALBERT L. WROBLEWSKI
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC
Operations Officer

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC
Detachment, APO 757, U.S. Army

TO:

SECRET

4939

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695



SECRET

29 Apr

S-3 Work Sheet

- 1 MAY 1948 (do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action

DATE

SUBJECT

DOSSIER NO

DATE OF BIRTH

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

(Designate numerical order) ACTION ACCOMPLISHED INITIALS

CPI GROUP : : Attach Card

OR

: : Indicate Dossier or None

CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES

: 1 : Check Impersonal Files

: : Open an Impersonal File

: : as follows

: : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER GROUP

: 2 : Attach Dossier

: : Open Dossier

: 3 : File in Dossier

CARDING

: : Prepare CPI card(s) on

: : Underlined names(s)

: : S-3 Executive

: : Case Direction Section

: : Central Registry

: : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITH OUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"P" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or work accomplished.

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Authority NND 616 95

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

APC 154
JFR/mes
29 April 1948

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

Attached MOIC dated 29 April 1948, subject and file as above,
is forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:
Register No. 2102

Log No. 9157

1 Incl: MOIC a/s w/Exh A (3 cop)

Stuttgart 93255/417/Rose

William A. Dering
WILLIAM A. DERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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Authority NND 61695

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HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

EKE.EFG.wrr

APO 154, US Army
29 April 1948

I-10227

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757, dated 18 April 1948, file D-229548, subject: as above, and MOIC this Headquarters, subject and file No. as above, dated 20 April 1948.

2. Results of Investigation.

Attached hereto as Exhibit A is an English translation of a statement from the SOURCE concerning his duties and knowledge of the SUBJECT.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. Author of Exhibit A was the commanding officer of the author of Exhibit A of MOIC this Headquarters, Subject and file No. as above, dated 20 April 1948.

b. Evaluation: F-3.

c. Source: Uncarded.

Approved:

Edwin K. Eich
EDWIN K. EICH
Special Agent CIC

E. F. Gearhart
E. F. GEARHART
Special Agent CIC

1 Incl.

Incl. Exhibit A (Translated Statement)

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 302

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

Exhibit "A"

Translation

Katyn 1943

I, having been chief of the 3. Battalion of SS-Regiment "Der Fuehrer", report the following experiences regarding Katyn.

My battalion was newly organized and consisted of members taken out of "Z. B. V. Units" (units at disposal for special missions), we had orders to get acquainted with the armored car of the "tiger" brand. We were billeted in DREICA-CRACOW.

In the first days of May there came an order that the "Z. V. B." Battalion be ready for departure in about 8-10 hours. Everything was to be taken along. I felt relieved to get away from the training field. Arrived at the designed (new) station I reported to the commander. I was told that it was about Katyn.

I received the following order:

"Z.B.V" Battalion occupies the road leading from KATYN to DREISCHANE, until further orders. All vehicles, except those displaying the Red Cross flag, are to be controlled. "The Red Cross cars were cars of a Swiss professor and some doctors. I, myself, together with the commander of my unit, watched for a few days the excavations. Mr. B. is in the position to give you details about it.

One thing, at any rate, is sure for me: at the time it had happened the wood had been occupied by the Russians.

According to the investigations of the Swiss professor and the other doctors (who came from all European states, with the exception of Russia) the Polish officers were killed with Russian automatic rifle ammunition through the neck (Genickschuss).

A few days later the Russians dropped pamphlets telling that we (the Germans) had done it.

After termination of this mission we were ordered to return to DREICA again. My battalion was dissolved.

The above statement is the truth.

Most respectfully,

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

LOCATION: APO 757
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND
ENE.KPG.WTF

APO 154, US Army
29 April 1948

I-10227

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757, dated 18 April 1948, file D-229348, subject: as above, and MOIC this Headquarters, subject and file No. as above, dated 20 April 1948.

2. Results of Investigation.

Attached hereto as Exhibit A is an English translation of a statement from the SOURCE concerning his duties and knowledge of the SUBJECT.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. Author of Exhibit A was the commanding officer of the author of Exhibit A of MOIC this Headquarters, Subject and file No. as above, dated 20 April 1948.

b. Evaluation: F-5.

c. Source: Ungraded.

Approved:

EDWIN K. EICH
Special Agent CIO

E.F. GRANT
Special Agent CIO

1 Incl.

Incl. Exhibit A (Translated Statement)

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 702

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

Exhibit "A"

SECRET

Translation

Katyn 1943

I, having been chief of the 3. Battalion of SS-Regiment "Der Fuehrer", report the following experiences regarding Katyn.

My battalion was newly organized and consisted of members taken out of "Z. B. V. Units" (units at disposal for special missions). We had orders to get acquainted with the armored car of the "tiger" brand. We were billeted in DEBICA-CRACOW.

In the first days of May there came an order that the "Z. V. B." Battalion be ready for departure in about 8-10 hours. Everything was to be taken along. I felt relieved to get away from the training field. Arrived at the designed (new) station I reported to the commander. I was told that it was about Katyn.

I received the following order:

"Z.B.V" Battalion occupies the road leading from KATYN to BKRISCHANZ, until further orders. All vehicles, except those displaying the Red Cross flag, are to be controlled. "The Red Cross cars were cars of a Swiss professor and some doctors. I, myself, together with the commander of my unit, watched for a few days the evacuations. Mr. B. is in the position to give you details about it.

One thing, at any rate, is sure for me: at the time it had happened the wood had been occupied by the Russians.

According to the investigations of the Swiss professor and the other doctors (who came from all European states, with the exception of Russia) the Polish officers were killed with Russian automatic rifle ammunition through the neck (Genickschuss).

A few days later the Russians dropped pamphlets telling that we (the Germans) had done it.

After termination of this mission we were ordered to return to DEBICA again. My battalion was dissolved.

The above statement is the truth.

Most respectfully,

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

28 Apr
APO 872

25 April

1948

III-M-1761

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATYN FOREST MURDERS

Re: Liquidation of Polish Officers

1. Reason for investigation:

Attention is invited to Letter Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, LUGGA, Subject: KATYN FOREST MURDERS, dated 18 March 1948, file number D-229548 and to 1st Ind. Headquarters Region III, dated 29 March, file number III-5197 to Basic Letter. With reference to the above mentioned basic letter and 1st Ind. thereto, the information contained in paragraph 2 of this report was revealed during the course of an interview with General (Inf) Guenther BLUMENRITT, who is presently living at the NEUSTADT (L51/G94) Generals Camp, LK MARBURG.

2. Results of investigative activity:

a. General Guenther BLUMENRITT was Chief of Staff of Von ARNOLD's 4th Army for the period 1 November 1940 to 25 December 1941 and took an active part in the offensive BREST/LITOVSK, MINSK, ORSHA, SMOLENSK, ROSLAVL, JUCHNOW to MOSCOW. BLUMENRITT stated the following in substance:

- (1) KATYN FOREST is located west of SMOLENSK, only a few kilometers from the auto road "Orsha-Smolensk" MOSCOW. Neither I nor any of the officers belonging to the staff of the 4th Army heard anything of KATYN in 1941 nor did we receive any reports about KATYN from panzer Groups II or III nor from any of the subordinate Infantry Corps.
- (2) The fact that 10,000 Polish Officers were being held in this camp, (KATYN FOREST) would certainly have been reported by someone. On the other hand if 10,000 Polish Officers had been murdered (shot through the head), this would have been so monstrous that the entire 4th Army would have been greatly agitated. News of such an atrocity would have spread like wild-fire to all units and penetrated into Germany itself by numerous routes.
- (3) Quite apart from the circumstance that German troops would never have committed anything of the sort, they simply could not have shot 10,000 people and buried them so well that no one would notice anything for quite a long time, especially in the midst of the rapid development of the 1941 offensive, during their advance and ensuing battles with the Soviets.

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- (4) From 15 January to 25 September 1942, I was Oberquartiermeister (Quartermaster General) I, in the General Staff of the Army at the Eastern front. The word "KATYN" was never mentioned in the OKH before 25 September 1942, because we did not know anything about it.
- (5) From 25 September 1942 on, I was Chief of Staff, O.B. (Chief Command) West. It was only at this time, i.e. end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, that we learned, through press, radio, and special reports, of the "KATYN affair" and its investigation by German and neutral commissions.
- (6) I think that the persons listed below are best suited to make statements in this connection:

General (retired) Gero von GERSDORFF, at that time Ic (Chief of Staff) of the army group "Mitte", in the forest west of SMOLENSK, i.e. in the immediate neighborhood of KATYN. He was personally present at the excavations, so that he probably still knows the names of the members of the commissions. (He was interrogated in NUERNBERG (M50/040) in 1946). He told me in 1946 that the excavated diaries of many Polish Officers had been partly written by them up to a short period before their tragic deaths. Their calvary was described, day by day, until shortly before their end. All that took place before the German troops arrived in 1941. These diaries speak only of the GPU and the Soviets. According to von GERSDORFF, these officers were not shot, all 10,000 of them at once, but were being taken to the spot and murdered, in sections of twenty (20) to sixty (60). The Russian population allegedly referred to this KATYN area as a mass place of execution where mass executions had already taken place in former years. On the one hand, KATYN is situated in a woody, deserted area. On the other hand, since KATYN is located quite near the auto road and the large railroad line ORSHA-SMOLENSK, it could have been convenient to move an entire division (10,000) into that area. It is said that the crime was discovered due to repeated reports by the population, which, at first, were not believed. Only when such reports kept on arriving in such large numbers, the area was investigated, and the mass graves discovered. The Swiss and Swedish members of the neutral commissions will also be prepared, yet today, to make statements, but von GERSDORFF alone will still know their names and addresses.

Count Edwin BOEFKIRCH, General (retired) (Cavalry), who was formerly in the British Camp at BRIDGEND, can supply information

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in this connection. He is, at present, living in the KASSEL (L52/G20), WILDUNGEN (L52/G93) area not too far from the General's Camp at NEUSTADT. He was in MINSK, in the rear district of the "Mitte" Army, and described the KATYN events to me in BRIDGEND in 1946.

Lt. General Eugen OBERHAUSER, Chief of the Signal Department (Nachrichten Fuehrer) of the Army group "Mitte" (he was also questioned in NUERNBERG in 1946). Released in Bavaria.

Colonel Ic (retired) HELMDACH was my Ic (Chief of Staff) 4th Army up to 25 December 1941 but I do not know whether he was still Ic in 1942 and 1943. He could probably also furnish information on KATYN.

Colonel General Hans HEINRICI (British Camp Bridgend), was also on duty during the period 1941-1944 with the 4th Army as a Commanding General of the "Mitte" army group and he could also make some informative statements.

3. Agent's notes, comments and recommendations:

It is recommended that the officers mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report be exploited with a view of gaining more detailed information on the KATYN affair. Evaluation: B-2

Source: General Guenther BLUMENTRITT, NEUSTADT General's Camp.

Telephone: MAREBURG 2838

APPROVED:

W. E. BURR II
WILLIAM E. BURR II
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

Thomas H. Evans
THOMAS H. EVANS
Special Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS
970th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND
REGION VI (BAMBERG)
APO 139 U.S. ARMY

28 Apr 48

D-229548
VI-10972

Bayreuth Sub-Region Office
28 April 1948

SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: KUSHEL, Franzisek (Colonel of the Polish Army)

CROSS REFERENCE: Katyn Forest Murders

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCOM, dated 15 March 1948, file D-229548, subject: "Katyn Forest Murders", requesting information concerning these murders.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION: None in this area.

3. SYNOPSIS OF PRESENT INVESTIGATION: The following information was given by O-155-VI, O-156-VI, P-8-VI and P-33-VI:

a. Former Colonel of the Polish Army Franzisek KUSHEL, residing in MICHAELSDORF DP Camp near CHAM (N50/U58), was a member of the investigating committee appointed by German authorities to investigate the murders in the Katyn Forest.

4. UNDEVELOPED LEADS: None.

5. AGENT'S COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS: The information contained in this report is evaluated at B-2.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that a copy of this report be furnished Region V for investigation and exploitation.

a. Recommend that case be considered closed in this area.

Peter Sawchuk
PETER SAWCHUK
Special Agent, CIC

APPROVED:

Stanford H. Short
STANFORD H. SHORT
Special Agent, CIC
Operations

DISTRIBUTION:
6 - Forward (Region VI)
1 - BSRO File

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Authority NND 61695

~~SECRET~~ 26 Apr

B/L: Hq. 970th Det., SIGCIN, dtd 18 Mar 1948 Subj: Katyn Forest Murders, file: D-829542

III-W-1890

2nd Ind.

Headquarters, Sub-Region Wiesbaden, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, APO 633 US Army
26 April 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment,
APO 757, US Army

1. Reference basic communication, which was shown to all agents of this office, nothing could be learned concerning Subject through German sources. However, Special Agent Daniel BARNIA, of this office, has submitted from memory the information given below.

2. During October and November, 1943, Mr. BARNIA was a patient in the PW hospital, Stalag VI-J, in KATYK (K52/A10), near DUESSELDORF (K52/P39). The hospital held several hundred French, Polish, and Russian PW patients. One of the male nurses, a Pole, mentioned the murders in the Katyn Forest during a conversation in Polish with Mr. BARNIA.

3. The Polish nurse said that he had been in a large group of Polish prisoners in the Katyn Forest area. It was rumored that the Germans were killing Polish officers, so they tried to change to N uniforms and otherwise disguise themselves as ordinary soldiers. The Germans, naturally noticed the small number of officers, so they required the Polish prisoners to march past them with their hands held out. If a man had rough, workman's hands he was allowed to pass; if he had smooth, clean hands he was marched off into the woods and shot.

4. According to Mr. BARNIA, the Polish nurse had been a medical non-com and appeared fairly intelligent. He had indicated that he had no particular love for the Soviets, and it is therefore assumed that if he had thought the Soviet army responsible for the Katyn Forest murders he would have said so.

5. Any further information concerning Subject that may be developed in this area will be forwarded.

Sh. J. J.
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

Tel: WIESSB 7058 - 7493

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 61695

SECRET

21 Apr

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

APO 154
AWB/mes
21 April 1948

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN FOREST Murder of Polish Officers

RE : Miscellaneous

TO : Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

Attached MOIC dated 21 April 1948, subject and file as above,
is forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No. 2571

Log No. 9046

1 Incl: MOIC a/s (3 cop) w/Exh. 1
(1 copy)

Stuttgart 93255/417/Bremer

Edwin K. Eich
for
WILLIAM A. DEERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

EKE.DLS.wrr

AFPO 154, US Army
21 April 1948

I-10227

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATYN FOREST Murder of Polish Officers

RE : Miscellaneous

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters 970th CIC Detachment, EUCOM, APO 757, dated 18 March 1948, file D-229548, Subject: KATYN FOREST MURDERS.

2. Results of Investigation.

a. An article appearing in the 14 March 1948 publication of the CDU Wuertemberg paper "The UNION", is entitled "Russia Responsible For Katyn?". The article quotes from a Swiss newspaper the "Basler News" dated 14 February 1948, under the headline; "United Press Dispatches from STOCKHOLM, Sweden". Translations of parts of the article follows. The original article is enclosed with this report as Exhibit "A". A-1

"A non-communist personality, who had the opportunity to take part in the Polish investigation of the wholesale (mass) graves in the Forests of Katyn in the spring of 1940, stated in an interview with a correspondent of "Dagens Nyheter" that supposedly the investigation Commission would blame the Russian Intelligence NKVD as being responsible for the catastrophe. The famous Polish lawyer, Roman MARTINI, who was the head of that Investigation Commission is no longer alive.

He was murdered at his home on 12 March 1946 by two (2) Polish Communists because the results of his investigation "had an unagreeable result for the Russians".

"According to the "Dagens Nyheter" many Poles are of the opinion that their compatriots abroad are in possession of numerous important documents which could reveal the guilty parties. This is especially believed of MIKOLAJCZYK. MARTINI did not realize, in any case, that the results discovered during his investigations would eventually lead to his death. Before he was murdered he showed these documents to his friend, the Pole who was interviewed and whose name can not be published. This Pole stated that it had been rumored that the Russians were

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Authority NND 61695

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Hq, CIC Reg I, APO 154, dtd 21 Apr 48, file I-10227, KOIC, Subj: KATYN
FOREST Murder of Polish Officers. RE: Miscellaneous. Cont'd.

responsible for the massacre in Katyn, whereupon the Polish Minister of the Supreme Court, SWIATKOWSKI, commenced proceedings to determine how great the German guilt was. MARTINI started the work in the most exact manner and even received permission from the Russians to open the graves of Katyn. He soon realized that his investigation would bring unexpected results, however he continued the investigation. He stated as follows: "That all Polish Officers, murdered in the Forests of Katyn, had been murdered during March, April and May of 1940". At that time the Russians were still in possession of the Katyn territory." (End Quote)

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. Evaluation: As indicated

b. The agent submitting this report realizes that no specific facts are given in the report, however, high level coordination could possibly obtain more information through the correspondent mentioned and from his source. (UP-Correspondent from STOCKHOLM).

c. Source: P-848-I-W.

Approved:

Edwin K. Wich
EDWIN K. WICH
Special Agent CIC

Donald L. Sower
DONALD L. SOWER E2
Special Agent CIC

1 Incl:

Incl. 1 Newspaper Article.

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 302

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Authority NND 61695

Rußland verantwortlich für Katyn?

In Deutschland erregte es bei dem Nürnberger Prozeß nicht wenig Verwunderung, als der scheußliche Mord von Tausenden polnischer Offiziere von der Anklage zurückgezogen wurde. Nun findet dieser Vorgang durch eine Veröffentlichung in den „Basler Nachrichten“ vom 14./15. Februar, die wir im vollem Wortlaut hier wiedergeben, eine Erklärung, die beweist, daß die Feststellung der geschichtlichen Wahrheit immer erst erfolgen kann, wenn ein gewisser zeitlicher Abstand von den Ereignissen gewonnen ist. Unter der Überschrift „Wer trägt die Verantwortung für den Massenmord von Katyn?“ gibt das Schweizer Blatt folgende, Aufsehen erregende Meldung der „United Press“ aus Stockholm wieder:

„Eine nichtkommunistische Persönlichkeit, die Gelegenheit hatte, an der polnischen Untersuchung über die Massengräber in den Wäldern von Katyn im Frühling 1940 teilzunehmen, erklärte in einem Interview mit dem Korrespondenten des „Dagens Nyheter“, es sei wahrscheinlich, daß die Untersuchungskommission den russischen Geheimdienst NKWD für die Katastrophe verantwortlich machen werde. Der berühmte polnische Anwalt Roman Martini, der die Untersuchungen leitete, lebt nicht mehr.

Er wurde am 12. März 1946 von zwei polnischen Kommunisten in seinem Heim ermordet, weil er zu einem „für die Russen unangenehmen Ergebnis“ gelangt war.

Das Massaker von Katyn hatte im Prozeß gegen die deutschen Kriegsführer in Nürnberg eine hervorragende Rolle gespielt. Im Verlauf der Verhandlungen kamen jedoch Tatsachen zum Vorschein, die die Russen veranlaßten, ihre Anklage in diesem Punkte fallen zu lassen. Im Urteil gegen die Nazis wurde dann Katyn nicht mehr erwähnt. Nach Angaben des „Dagens Nyheter“ glauben viele Polen, daß die exilierten Landsleute im Besitz von zahlreichen wichtigen Dokumenten sind, die zur Aufdeckung der Schuldigen führen könnten. Das wird vor allem von MBkolajczyk vermutet. Martini war sich der Tatsache wohl bewußt, daß die Ergebnisse, zu denen er im Verlauf der Untersuchung gelangte, für ihn den Tod bedeuten könnten. Vor seiner Ermordung zeigte er diese Dokumente seinem Freunde, dem Interviewten Polen, dessen Name nicht bekanntgegeben werden kann, damit er der Wahrheit zum Durchbruch ver helfe. Dieser Pole führte aus, nachdem Gerüchte kursiert hätten, wonach die Russen hinter dem Massaker von Katyn

steckten, habe der polnische Justizminister Swiatkowski gegen Ende 1946

Martini ersucht, eine Untersuchung einzuleiten, aus der die deutsche Schuld ersehen werden könnte.

Martini ging sorgfältig an die Arbeit und erhielt sogar die russische Genehmigung zur Öffnung der Gräber von Katyn. Es wurde ihm bald klar, daß seine Untersuchung unerwartete Ergebnisse zeitigen würde. Er setzte sie dennoch fort und es gelang ihm festzustellen,

daß alle in den Wäldern von Katyn getöteten polnischen Offiziere im Verlauf der Monate März, April und Mai 1940 getötet wurden. In diesem Zeitpunkt waren aber die Russen noch im Besitz des Gebiets von Katyn.

Soweit die Meldung der „Basler Nachrichten“. Was uns Deutsche dabei am meisten befremdet ist die Tatsache, daß bis heute vor dem Nürnberger Forum und durch das Nürnberger Recht nur Deutsche abgeurteilt worden sind. Das Schuldkonto des Hitler-Regimes bleibt groß genug. Doch sollten Verbrechen, gleich von wem sie begangen wurden, mit gleichem Recht gesühnt werden.

Kommunisten gegen Milderung

In der letzten Sitzung des Landtags fand eine eingehende Aussprache über die Entnazifizierung statt. Den Anlaß hiezu gab der Antrag der KPD auf Aufhebung des Erlasses des Befreiungsministeriums vom 7. Februar, wonach alle nach Klasse II der Anklage des Befreiungsgesetzes nur formal belastete Personen entgegen der bisherigen Übung als Mittläufer angeklagt werden können, ausgenommen die Mitglieder der durch das Nürnberger Militärtribunal für verbrecherisch erklärte Organisationen und mit Ausnahme der Personen, die gewisse Tatbestände des Befreiungsgesetzes verwirklicht haben.

Abg. Lausen (SPD) stellte den Antrag, Ortsgruppenleiter, SA-Führer vom Sturmführer aufwärts, Kreisfrauenschaftsleiterinnen und Mitglieder des Sondergerichts und der Standgerichte von den Erleichterungen des Erlasses auszunehmen.

Abg. Walter (CDU) legte in ruhiger und sachlicher Weise unter gespannter Aufmerksamkeit des Hauses die Stellung seiner Fraktion zur Entnazifizierungsfrage, insbe-

SECRET

21 Apr

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

DATE : 22 APR 1948 Initiator & Action WB
SUBJECT : Katzen Truist Murders
DOSSIER NO : _____
DATE OF BIRTH: _____
(See Reverse Side)

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate with initial order) AC COMPLETED (for HQ) INITIALS

CPI GROUP : 4 : Attach Card
OR
: 4 : Indicate Dossier No. 2229548
C NOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES : 4 : Check Impersonal File 2229548
: 4 : Open an Impersonal File as follows
: 4 : Card Impersonal Subject (for HQ)

DOSSIER GROUP : 3 : Attach Dossier
: 4 : Open Dossier
: 4 : File in Dossier

PREPARE 674 (for HQ) : 4 : Underlined names



4 : S-3 Executive
: 4 : Case Director Section
: 4 : Central Registry
: 4 : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: 5

Standard Abbreviations: "R" - Reference Dossier
"H" - Held up and no record
"V" - Card or dossier attached or work accomplished.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

APC 154
AWB/mes
21 April 1948

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

Attached MOIC dated 20 April 1948, subject and file as above,
is forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No 5-2480

Log No. 8995

1 Incl: MOIC a/s (3 cop) w/Exh 1 (3 cop) *Edwin K. Deering*
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

Stuttgart 93255/417/Bremer

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 61695

20 Apr

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND ERE.EFG.al

AFD 154, US Army
20 April 1948

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, AFD 757, dated 18 March 1948; file D-229548, subject: KATYN Forest Murders.

2. Results of Investigation.

a. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is an English translation of a statement from the SOURCE concerning his duties and knowledge of the SUBJECT.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. The SOURCE is placing the undersigned agent in contact with several of his former unit members. As this is done further results will be submitted.

b. Evaluation of this report is C-3.

c. SOURCE: uncared.

Approved: *Edwin K. Eich*
EDWIN K. EICH
Special Agent CIC

E. F. Gearhart
E. F. GEARHART 22
Special Agent CIC

Incl: Exhibit 1, a/s

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 302

~~SECRET~~

Report on KATYN, the way I experienced it.

In the year 1943 I was with the Second Company of the Third Battalion under the command of the SS-regiment "Der Fuehrer".

Our billets were at DEBICA-Cracow.

In May 1943 we were transferred from our billets to a place then unknown to us. Later we found that it had been KATYN.

According to our training plan we were taught how to drive and operate the "Tiger" type armoured cars. One day though our training was interrupted and we got orders to completely block off the road leading from KATYN to BERISZANZ. A Swedish vehicle and also a Swiss vehicle were the only cars allowed to pass. As outer signs both cars were marked with the signs of the Red Cross and they had white flags.

After a few days I as guard just off duty went into the wood to find out what was going on there. I found that the SD was doing excavation work under the direction of a Swiss professor. At that time they had exhumed the bodies several completely uniformed Polish officers which had been killed by a "Genickschuss". In three bodies of the officers first exhumed the doctor found the bullet deriving from a Russian automatic rifle, while in the other bodies no bullets were found anymore.

After such discoveries the wood was closed off hermetically. Double guards were stationed. Only the excavation command and their directors were allowed to enter the wood, they had special passes. I myself was stationed as guard in the wood.

The second time I went into the wood the bodies of 10,000 officers were uncovered. All bodies lay face down in the grave, the shots that had killed them must have been fired from the rear, the bodies lay in double rows, heads together.

After the bodies were all exhumed I saw for the first, besides the Swiss and Swedish doctors I already mentioned, Finnish, Belgian, Italian, French, and German and Polish doctors. In order to get an objective picture of what had happened these scientists had the order to establish the time (date) these bodies had been killed. After these investigations I read for the first time in German newspapers about the case. At once the Russians spread by aeroplane newspapers and pamphlets in this territory telling that the murdering had been done by Germans. However, the doctors had already established that the bodies had been murdered at a time when the wood had still been in the hands of the Russians.

After the investigation we returned to DEBICA again.

EXHIBIT "1" (one)

~~SECRET~~

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

**HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND**

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**APC 154, US Army
20 April 1948**

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 976th CIC Detachment, APC 757, dated 18 March 1948, file D-229545, subject: KATYN Forest Murders.

2. Results of Investigation.

a. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is an English translation of a statement from the SOURCE concerning his duties and knowledge of the SUBJECT.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. The SOURCE is placing the undersigned agent in contact with several of his former unit members. As this is done further results will be submitted.

b. Evaluation of this report is C-3.

c. SOURCE: uncared.

Approved:

**EDWIN K. EICH
Special Agent CIC**

**E. F. GRADHART
Special Agent CIC**

Incl: Exhibit 1, a/s

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 302

14027

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NND 61695**

~~SECRET~~

20 Apr

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

DATE : 22 APR 1948 Initiator of action MS

SUBJECT : Katya Forest Murders
(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO : _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order) ACCOMPLISHED (or not) INITIALS

CPI GROUP : K : Attach Card

K : Indicate Dossier Note

DO NOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL FILES : 2 : Check Impersonal Files
: 1 : Open up Impersonal File as follows
: 1 : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

D-229549

DOSSIER GROUP : 3 : Check Dossier

: 1 : Open Dossier

: 5 : File in Dossier

CARDING : 1 : Prepare GCH Card(s) on Underlined name(s)

: 1 : Add Executive

: 4 : Give Direction Section

: 1 : Central Registry

: 1 : Distribution Center

Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: 6 File for

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference
"N" -- No record
"C" -- Card or Dossier attached or
"A" -- Accomplished.

~~SECRET~~



RYBAK, Leo NR JWE
FINBERG, Chaim - NR - JWE
BONSCOWICZ, ABRAHAM - NR JWE
KUCOW, Boye - NR - JWE
SIEKANOFF, Iwan - NR - JWE
LIZAK, Josef - NR - JWE
GOEBELS, Paul. Josef, Da. 1828^{second} - JWE
MARYTNI, Roman - NR JWE

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AFG 154
AWB/mes
20 April 1948

I-10227

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer, 970th CIC Detachment, European Command,
APO 757, US Army

Attached MOIC dated 20 April 1948, subject and file as above,
is forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Register No. 5-2422

Log No. 8996

1 Incl: MOIC a/s (3 cop) w/Exh.
1 and 2 (3 cop); Exh. 1 (1 c)

Stuttgart 93255/417/Bremer

William A. Deering
WILLIAM A. DEERING
Special Agent, CIC
Operations Officer

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION I
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND EKE.JRH.al

APO 154, US Army
20 April 1948

I-10227

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

1. Reason for Investigation.

Reference is made to letter, Headquarters, 970th CIC Detachment, APO 757, dated 18 March 1948, file D-229549, subject: KATYN Forest Murders.

2. Results of Investigation.

a. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a copy of DZIENNIK POLSKI, a Polish language newspaper published in LONDON. This paper contains an article extracted from American papers entitled "COLBBEL's notes on the KATYN case". A translation in English is attached as Exhibit 2. F-1

b. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a translation of an article in CZAS, a Ukrainian newspaper published in FUERTH (M50/030), published in March 1948. F-3

c. Both newspaper articles are unanimous in blaming the Russians for the atrocity.

3. Agent's Comments and Recommendations.

a. The original of the CZAS article will be forwarded on receipt.

b. Evaluation at end of each paragraph.

c. SOURCE: uncoded.

Approved: *Edwin K. Rich*
EDWIN K. RICH
Special Agent CIC

John R. Himmelright
JOHN R. HIMMELRIGHT
Special Agent CIC

3 Incls: Exhibits 1, 2 & 3, a/s

Stuttgart Switch 93255 Ext 302

~~SECRET~~

"DZIENNIK POLSKI" of 25 March 1948, published in LONDON.
(The Polish Daily and Soldiers Daily)

GOEBBELS's notes on the KATYN CASE.

In the American press appear presently some parts of GOEBBELS's diary, which were found recently in Berlin. The point is that his notes on the KATYN case are dated 9 April 1943. He writes:

"Polish common graves have been found near of SMOLENSK. The Bolsheviks simply shot and buried in these graves about 10,000 Polish prisoners. Among them are civilian prisoners, bishops, intellectualists, artists etc. On the graves they made all kinds of installations, in order to destroy all signs of this crime. In spite of this, the secret of this execution was revealed on account of statements made by the population. I ordered neutral reporters of Berlin to investigate this case. Polish intellectualists were sent to this place too. The Poles will convince themselves what they can expect if their wish as to the overcoming of the Germans would come true."

These notes are the evidence for the fact that the Germans only then have learned of the event in KATYN. It is also considerable that GOEBBELS acted very quickly and already three days after his notes in the diary published these facts all over the world. Nevertheless GOEBBELS was glad about his revelation, He writes on the 17 April:

"Since 10,000 to 12,000 Poles have sacrificed their lives (probably by their own fault) as they are the origin of this war) so they at least will be used for opening the eyes of Europe's nations as to Bolshevism."

On 8 May GOEBBELS mentions again the KATYN case and is rather disappointed of the fact that within the graves German ammunition have been found. He writes:

"Unfortunately, German ammunition was found in the graves in KATYN. It must be revealed in which way the ammunition happened to get into the graves. Either it must have been sold by us at the times of our friendship with the Soviets, or the Russians must have thrown themselves the ammunition into the graves. Anyway, this thing has to be kept in secret."

Moreover, it has to be pointed out that the Russians have not tried either at Norymberg or somewhere else to use the fact that German ammunition was found in the graves, as evidence for the fact that this crime committed the Germans.

EXHIBIT "2" (two)

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Authority NND 61695

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"CZAS" - Ukrainian weekly news-paper, published in FUERNIA, "arkstr.
No. 13, Tel. 72827, which appeared in March.

TRANSLATION FROM UKRAINIAN - POLISH - ENGLISH

NEW DETAILS IN THE KATYN CASE (shortened)

According to the Swedish chronical a certain Polish lawyer (name is not mentioned), who had fled to Sweden, revealed the following facts:

A friend of his, Mr. Roman MARTYNI who was charged to prove that the Germans had committed the massacre in KATYN, round out that the Russians had done this crime. He reported to the authorities on this subject, although he was aware that this will cost him his life. And indeed, after he submitted his report, he was murdered by Polish communists in KRAKOW. MARTYNI revealed also several names of NKVD-members who had taken part in their crime of KATYN, i. e. the following Jews:

Leo MYBAK
Chaim FINEBERG
Abraham ECKSOWICZ
Borys KUCO.
Iwan SIEFANOFF
Jozef LIZAK

12,000 Polish officers had been murdered at the time.

EXHIBIT "3" (three)

SECRET

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Authority NND 61695

Dziennik Poleski

A Dziennik Łódzki

2 PENNY

"THE POLISH DAILY & SOLDIER'S DAILY" 25th March 1945.
Rok II, Nr. 73, Londyn, czwartek, 25 marca 1948 r.

Registered at the G.P.O.
as a newspaper

Na ządanie Sowietów Chory premier Finlandii poleciał do Moskwy

Helsinki, 24.3. — Pomimo choroby premier fiński Pekkala odleciał dziś do Moskwy, aby stanąć na czele delegacji do rokowań z Sowietami na temat paktu wasze-
nej pomocy.
Według otrzymanych tu wiadomości, rząd sowiecki nie chciał opóźnić rokowań paki Pekkala

nie przybędzie do Moskwy. Delegacja fińska znajduje się w stolicy ZSRR od dwóch dni, ale choć odbyła wstępna rozmowa z Molotowem, właściwe rokowania jeszcze się nie zaczęły. Jak wiadomo Pekkala jest komunistą, podczas gdy minister spraw zagranicznych Backell, który w jego zastępstwie stał na czele delegacji, nie należy do żadnej partii. Kreml obawiał się, że pod nieobecność Pekkala stanowisko delegacji fińskiej będzie bardziej nieprzejednane.

Sowiety przesyłały specjalny samolot dla przewiezienia Pekkala i jego lekarza do Moskwy. Pekkala od dłuższego czasu choruje na ucho. Choroba Pekkala wywołowała dużą ulgę w Helsinkach, gdzie spodziewano się, że w ten sposób rokowania toczyć się będą bez jego udziału. Te nadzieje jednak nie spełniły się.

Prezydent Paasikivi przyjął wczoraj korespondentów amerykańskich, wobec których dał wyraz nadziei na rozszerzenie stosunków handlowych ze Stanami Zjednoczonymi i uzyskania dłuższych kredytów od USA.

Zapytany co sądzi o pogłoskach na temat rychłej wojny Paasikivi odpowiedział: „Być może jest to nieco naiwne, ale nie wierzę, by doszło do wojny w bliskiej przyszłości. Nowa wojna nie może rozpocząć się przed upływem 4 lub 5 lat od zakończenia takiej wojny, jaką właśnie mieliśmy”.

Prezydent zapewnił, że wybory odbędą się w Finlandii w lipcu, jak to przewiduje prawo. „Żyjemy w kraju, w którym panuje prawo i porządek, wola narodu będzie zawsze czynnikiem decydującym”.

Sukces wojsk greckich

Ateny, 24.3. Komunikat sztabu greckiego ogłasza, iż w kolichach góry Olimpu wojska greckie odniosły duże zwycięstwa nad partyzantami. 427 partyzantów padło się w ciągu ostatnich dni. 1.500 partyzantów jest otoczonych i rokuje o kapitulację. Wojska greckie zdobyły na szczytach górskich, pokrytych śniegiem, największe żywnościowe i amunicyjne partyzantów złożony z 200 baraków.

Uczniowie — konsultorzy

Władze bezpieczeństwa wojskowego Alenka — dąbrowskiego wykryły w Zabrzu 16-osobową tajną organizację „Antypaństwa”. W skład jej wchodziło 10 uczniów i uczennice miejscowych

Doniosłe ostrzeżenie amerykańskie w Radzie Bezpieczeństwa Zbiorowa akcja przeciw Rosji z powodu „pośredniej agresji” w Czechosłowacji?

Nowy Jork, 24.3. — Drugi dzień debaty o Czechosłowacji w Radzie Bezpieczeństwa był jeszcze bardziej dramatyczny niż pierwszy i przyniósł niezwykle poważne ostrzeżenie delegata USA, że jeżeli udział Sowietów w kryzysie czechosłowackim będzie udowodniony, to inne państwa muszą być podjęte zbiorowe akcje przeciwko tej „pośredniej agresji”. Jest to pierwszy wypadek, by mowa była w Radzie Bezpieczeństwa o sankcjach wojskowych przeciwko Sowietom w związku z ich aktami agresji w Europie wschodniej. Nie jest jednak jeszcze jasne, jak daleko USA zamierzają pójść po drodze czynnego wystąpienia w obronie państw Europy wschodniej, które padły już ofiarą imperializmu sowieckiego.

Po przemówieniu delegata USA dalsza debata została odroczona do 31 marca.

BENISZ — WISZNIEŃ

Pierwszym mówcą był wczoraj delegat Francji Paredi, który odwoływał się do czasy ONZ musi być użyty dla poparcia skargi Ohllo. Stwierdził, że w ciągu niewiele godzin państwo demokratyczne zostało zainicjowane przez państwo policyjne. Od 23 lutego, kiedy komunisty przejęli kontrolę nad Benesem nie było słyszane. Nie pożyli on najmniejszej aluzji do tragedii, która spadła na jego naród. Nie jest rzeczą nieprawdopodobną, że jest on trzymany pod aresztem i że ciężar nie przeżył by poparcia

nowy iad swym autorytetem. Z kolei przemawiał Gromyko, który określił skargę Chile jako „brudny manewr”. Stany Zjednoczone i W. Brytania planowały naprzekanie panowania nad Czechosłowacją przez wykorzystanie „elementów reakcyjnych” w tym kraju, ale te plany zostały w zarodku uduchowione.

Gromyko tłumaczył, że podczas gdy Czechy są wolni, Francuzi, Grecy i Grecy cierpią pod jarzmem amerykańskim. „Każdy portier w nowojorskim hotelu” może powiedzieć, że zmiana rządu we Francji nastąpiła bez konsultacji z narodem francuskiego.

Szybka odpowiedź na apel Międzynarodówki do Cyrankiewicz

Reżymowa PPS zerwała stosunki z Zachodem

Gomułka zapowiada że fuze poprzedzi nowa erystka w PPS

Kraczejowa PPS uchwaliła wystąpienie z Międzynarodowego Komitetu Socjalistycznego. Decyzja ta pozostaje w związku z uchwale konferencji londyńskiej, przeciwstawiającej PPS przed całkowitą podporządkowaniem się komunistom i utratą samodzielnego organizacyjnego.

„Robotnik” komentuje to „chwile twierdzi, że dotychczasowa działalność PPS w Międzynarodowie

wywołuje motyw i powrót do swego

„Każde państwo organizacyjnie musi być politycznie i organizacyjnie samostanowione” — oświadczył. Jedynki front w dotychczasowej swej formie — twierdzi Gomułka — był potrzebny do utrzymania w Polsce władzy ludowej i obrony realności. Jednak w obecnych okolicznościach ten związek jest nieaktualny. „Front” nie będzie dla nich

„prawowitych i WRN-owkich” to jednak nadchodzi już czas aby przystąpić do połączenia obu partii robotniczych.

Gomułka cierpko stwierdza, że w ramach PPS mieszczą się i taktyczni, którzy uważają jednolity front za „bromis tacytuzny”. Zapewnia jednak, że w zjednoczonej partii nie będzie dla nich

Ambasador Czechosłowacji w Paryżu ustąpił

Paryż, 24.3. — Ambasador Czechosłowacji w Paryżu Nosák poinformował rząd francuski, że nie może nadal reprezentować Czechosłowacji po ostatnich wydarzeniach politycznych.

Poprzednio już cały szereg dyplomatów czechosłowackich na czele z ambasadorem w Waszyngtonie Stanów Zjednoczonych demonstracyjnie ustąpiło.

2 Borna donoszą, że Hubert Ripka, bliski współpracownik Benesa, minister handlu zagranicznym, został usunięty z funkcji przed komunistycznym zainicjowaniem stanu, który trwa 10 dni temu z Pragi, znajduje się w łupieżczym zainicjowaniu „na zachód od zielonej kurtyny”.

Z Pragi donoszą: Ks. J. Skramek i. premier czeski i ks. Francinek Hala, b. minister post, których komunistów aresztowali w ub. niedzieli za rzekomo chęć ucieczki z państwem „chcąc pochołować” będą osadzeni w klasztorze katolickim — tak oświadczył prezes komunistycznego Komitetu Akcji Zwolnienia i Komitatów, Hlebur.

Konferencja szefów sztabów u Trumana

Waszyngton, 24.3. — Truman zwołał wczoraj konferencję, w której wzięli udział ministrowie obrony Forrester oraz szefowie sztabów armii lądowej, marynarki i lotnictwa. Konferencja trwała 70 minut i sformułowano szereg postanowień podziału kompetencji personalnych i planów broni na wypadek wojny.

Między szefami sztabów istnieje różnica poglądów głównie na temat podziału żołnierzy między armię lądową, lotnictwo i marynarkę. Słyszano, że wojsko amerykańskie nie wystarczające dla pokrycia wszystkich potrzeb i każdy

Przedwyborcze zniwo

Trzaskanie rżni

Od Wydawnictwa

W poniedziałek 29 marca, w drugi dzień świąt Wielkiejnocy (długość nocy nie normalna).

**16 maja Żydzi ogłoszą powstanie niepodległego państwa
USA mają uznać suwerenność Palestyny**

Wielkiej wagi nabiera natę-
żenie wokół deklaracji Agencji
Zdrowotnej i Zarządu Czyni-
stowski w Państwie. W myś-
le deklaracji, Żydzi ogłoszą
całkowite powstanie wspaniałego
podległego państwa w dniu
maja 11-8 r., na drugi dzień
słomianki przez W. Brytanię ma-
dane. Instrukcja odrzuca stan-
dard.

Reżym przesiadki
40 tys. rodzin

W roku bieżącym plany realizacyjne przewidują przesiedlenie 100 Polaków centralnie, a także województw olkusińskiego, zamojskiego i kieleckiego, z województwa łódzkiego, kieleckiego, zamojskiego, łódzkiego, lubelskiego, województwa i pomorskiego. Przytłumione przesiedlonych o krzymach mająć osadziło dwukrotnie, z przeliczeń majątków, które, co przeliczeń opomocny, gospodarzy indywidualnych. Należy spodziewać się, że obywateli gospodarzy o przebiegach decydujących będą równie, momenty polityczne. Małżeństwa wobec polityki chłopów, którzy, zyskają, na nowe, teren

„Wchodzący w drugi etap jednolitego frontu, w którym zagad

A WALKI TRWAJA

Typaszem trwają ułtarze i po-
między Arabami i Żydami w Pa-
lestynie, Arabowie, rewankują
się na samochód ciężarowy-bombę
przy pomocy którego Żydzi wysa-
duli w powietrze liczne domy
arabskie w centrum Haify, uży-
wając podobnego samochodu-bombę
dzielnicę Z-dów-Jementów w sta-
rym mieście Jerozolimy. Wybu-
szło około 30 do 40 domów i po-
ranił ok. 15 osób. W Jerozolimie
i na pograniczu Tel Awiwu-Jaffy
toczą się walki, przy czym obie
strony używają moździerzy. Mo-
cnot Haasza Boja w Jaffie ule-
pił lekkim uszkodzonom od ognia
moździerzy żydowskich. W Jero-
zolimie, arabscy strzelcy wybor-
ni przerwali ruch pojazdów żydow-
skich. Wojska brytyjskie kilkak-
rotnie strzelali do żydowskich
arabskich gwałtów broni nasyca-
jąc, aby zmusić walczących do
przerwania ognia. Z obu stron
ranił, nie ma jednak meldunków
o zabiciach.

Minister koloniel Sweech Joroch Joroch
revisi stwiorzili. Ze administracji

Rożmarek u prez. Trumana apeluje o interwencję w sprawach polski-

Przed Kongresu Polonii oświadczając z Prezydentem Trumanem konieczność szybkiego uchwalenia przez Kongres ustaw o doposażeniu 60 Stanów Zjednoczonych co najmniej 400.000 wysiedleńców politycznych. Rozmowa zakończyła się wyśledzeniem —

Nietylśniona - tolempici
szkół szwedzkich

Prasa szwedzka podniosła alarm z powodu nakłonięcia tych statków, ostatecznie Rosjan o uprawnienie korzystania na Bałtyku.

rez. Rumana w sprawach polskich

Głód i polityka

Wiedeń, 24.3. — Komuniści rozdali w sobotę "Styrio Austria" afisze z napisem: "Obywatele ludowych demokracji jedzą masło i mięso — my mamy puste żołnierskie". Żandarmeria austriacka nie pozwoliła policji austriackiej aresztować tych afiszów. Rząd austriacki złożył protest do władz alianckich.

Unia celna fran



George Bidault, francuski minister spraw zagranicznych (wuj) i hr. Carlo Sforza, włoski minister spraw zagranicznych podpisują w Turynie układ o unię celnej.

Bezpieka wydała w tej sprawie demonstracyjny komunikat, w którym stwierdziła, że nie ma zamiaru karać młodocianych koczowniczo żyjących w lesie.

terow i apeluje do władz szkol-
nych i rodziców, aby nie wy-
czniali dzieci i młodzieży z
politycznym młodzieży. Ten chwyt
propagandowy Bezpieki, która
już wielokrotnie wzięła młodzież
szkolną, ma wykazać jej niekom-
petencję i pobudliwość.

Posol bułgarski uciekł z Wiednia

Wiedeń, 24. 3. Posłi bułgaraki w Wiedniu, Włodzimierz Pasklew, miał niepostrzeżenie z Wiednią, jeśli przez radio amerykańskie w zachodnich Niemczech, są "ucielki na zachód, aby ciejn" - "sio wolności."

Niewskazany pospilech

Nowy Jork, 24.3. — Komisja wojskowa Izby Reprezentantów uchwaliła wniosek zalecający rządowi "mniej pośpiechu w illuzjach demobilizacji wojskowego oraz baz wojskowych". Jeden z posłów oświadczył, iż rząd "nie powinien się zbyt nie spieszyć z tymi rzeczami".

EXHIBIT 1 (one)

inicjatywa w Niemczech przechodzi do Aliantów Niewyjaśniona sytuacja w Berlinie

Berlin 24.3. — Dala odbył się tu posiedzenie 4 zastępców komendantów wojskowych Berlina. Było to pierwsze zebranie z udziałem Rosjan od chwili wyjęcia miasta. Rozmowy z Rady kontroli w sobotę. Odbyło się ono w przyjaznej i pogodnej atmosferze. Należy jednak podkreślić, że sojusznicza administracja Berlina jest całkiem odrębnym organem, nie mającym nie wspólnego z Radą Kontroli, która w dalszym ciągu jest całkowicie sparaliżowana.

Inicjatywa w sprawie Rosji przesłała obecnie w ręce państw zachodnich, które postanowiły dołożyć wszelkich starań, aby doprowadzić do udziału w wspólnych komitetach administracyjnych, tak długo dopóki nie zostaną rozwiązane. Wskazywały Komisji Kontroli. Najbardziej nie obawiają się jednak komendy niemieckich Berlina.

OPOWIADANIA KTÓRYM KIM NIE WIDZĄ

Prasa niemiecka kontrolowana przez Rosjan ogłasza obszernie artykuły o rzekomych incydentach granicznych i stosowaniu bandytów nad granicą. Doniesienia te mówią o aresztach i brutalnych, amerykańskich i francuskich agentów, przemycających broń i ulotki propagandowe z zachodu na wschód o terroryzmach w wyniku

Reżymowe „nie” w Hawanie

Donoszą z Hawany, iż rząd warszawski zapowiedział, że nie podpiera układu uchwalonego przez odbywającą się tam, z udziałem przedstawicieli 62 państw, międzynarodową konferencję gospodarczą. W konferencji nie brała udziału Rosja Sowiecka; udział w niej rząd warszawski tłumaczył był dotąd jako wyraz chęci utrzymania kontaktu handlowego z Zachodem. Uchwalony układ jest wynikiem 4 miesięcy prac konferencyjnych; ma on być „klodksem” dobrego sprawowania w międzynarodowych stosunkach handlowych; zmierza on do usunięcia ograniczeń międzynarodowej wymiany towarowej.

Delegacja brytyjska oświadczyła, że rząd W. Brytanii ma stęrego zastrzeżenia co do treści punktu, który przewiduje rozprawienie o ratyfikacji. Dla W. Brytanii najbardziej kłopotliwym jest kwestia tzw. „preferencji imperialnych”.

Elitnie w Ameryce Środkowej

Panama, 24.3. — Ameryka środkowa stała się punktem zapalnym. Prezydent Panamy oskarżył rząd Moskwy o agresję przez wywołanie się do wojny domowej w Contarico. Prezydent Panamy nie wyraża wątpliwości, że 1.000 żołnierzy Nicaragui walczą po stronie przeciw rewolucji, która wybuchła w Contarico 12 dni temu. Rząd Contarico oskarżył Guatemalę o popieranie buntowników. Rząd Contarico twierdzi nie o apolem o broń do Hondurasu i Republiki

trudności aprowizacyjna administracji sowieckiej. Prasa sowiecko-niemiecka ostrzegła, że jeżeli te incydenty nie ustają, to granica będzie hermetycznie zamknięta. Kola anglosaskie w Berlinie twierdzą, że ruch Niemców z zachodu na wschód jest bardzo mały, natomiast ruch ze wschodu na zachód jest bardzo duży. Miesiąc nie przechodzi nielegalnie ze wschodu do strefy brytyjskiej 40.000 ludzi.

ZARZĄD WOJSKOWY POZOSTANIE

Rząd USA postanowił wzoraj odstąpić likwidację zarządu wojskowego zachodniej strefy na czas nieograniczony. Od 1 lipca b.r. zarząd strefy amerykańskiej Niemcy miał być sprawowany przez Departament Stanu. Ta decyzja kiwna decyzja jest następstwem sobotnich demonstracji sowieckich i przejawem usztywnienia polityki amerykańskiej walki z komunizmem.

Nie ma obrony przed bombą atomową

Oświadczenia b. min. Sir John Andersona, w Izbie Gmin, o możliwości zabezpieczenia ludności od skutków bomby atomowej, spotkały się z ostrą krytyką ze strony dr. Burhupa, sekretarza Komitetu Atomowego.

Zalecenia pana Andersona, jak chronić się przed bombą atomową, przypominają propozycję lorda Crofta, który chciał uzbroić Horne Guard w dzidy.

Dr. Burhup twierdził, że każdy kto znajdzie się w obrębie fali ciepła, promieniowanej przez bombę atomową, może zostać zabity przez promienie „gamma”. Wybuch jednej bomby atomowej na ziemi wywołuje promieniowanie, które uniemożliwi na pół roku zamieszkanie w terenie w promieniu ok. pół milii od miejsca wybuchu.

Jedyną obroną przed bombą atomową — konkluduje dr. Burhup — jest jakaś większa rozpraszanie ludności.

2 arystokratki niemieckie skazały

Augsburg, 24.3. — Ilsa i Kati, żona Rudolfa Hessa i siostra

Moskwa jeszcze milczy Triestenci z troską myślą o przyszłości Wzmocniona ochrona pogranicza

Rosja wciąż jeszcze nie udzieliła odpowiedzi na propozycję trzech mocarstw w sprawie Triestu. Prasa sowiecka dopiero wczoraj podała wiadomość o tej propozycji łącznie z doniesieniem o ofercie jugosłowiańskiej.

Min. Bevin oświadczył wczoraj w Izbie Gmin, że w oczekiwaniu na odpowiedź sowiecką pragnie uniknąć dyskusji, których mogłyby pomniejszyć szanse osiągnięcia porozumienia na temat tego pilnego zagadnienia w drodze bezpośrednich rokowań. Min. Bevin powiedział, iż, że propozycja ta nie ma nic wspólnego z wyborami włoskimi.

W samym Triescie panuje nastrój nerwowości. Mieszkańcy Triestu nie przewidują poprawy naglego zamachu ze strony Tity, tak długo dopóki znajduje się tu garnizon anglo-amerykański, w składzie 10.000 ludzi. Obawiają się, że jednak, że Jugosłowianie staną się agresywni, gdy zgodnie z propozycją 3 mocarstw Triest powróci do Włoch i stąd anglo-amerykańskie opuszczą terytorium. W żywej pamięci są wydarzenia z 10. września, gdy po ratyfikacji traktatu pokoju 1900 Jugosłowianie uisłowali wejść do Triestu i zostali zatrzymanych przez 12 żołnierzy amerykańskich. Ludność Triestu dobrze pamięta też 43 dni okupacji jugosłowiańskiej w 1945, gdy wywieziono 10.000 ludzi z podróży

których 5.000 zniknęło bez śladu. Tymczasem nowa oddziały brytyjskiej żandarmerii wzmocniły posterunki graniczne wzdłuż linii demarkacyjnej pomiędzy anglo-amerykańską a jugosłowiańską strefą wolnego terytorium. Wzmocnienie ochrony granicy nastąpiło po incydencie w poniedziałek, gdy Jugosłowianie przekroczyli linię demarkacyjną i zranili miejscowego policjanta.

Do portu w Triescie przybyli dwa brytyjskie kontrtorpedowce. Dowódca strefy anglo-amerykańskiej gen. Airey oświadczył, że podjął tylko nieznaczne dodatkowe kroki ostrożności, ale zaprzeczył doniesieniom jakoby wzmocnił ochronę granicy wojskiem i samochodami pancernymi. Jego zdaniem po jugosłowiańskiej stronie istniejącej wprawdzie dużo wojska, ale ono nie ma zadania kontroli granicznej. Byłoby rzeczą fałszywą sądzić, że Triest otoczony

jest masami wojska jugosłowiańskiego. Gen. Airey stwierdził, że w ciągu ostatnich miesięcy sytuacja na pograniczu stała się napięta. Wpływy komunistyczne w Triescie uległy zredukowaniu.

Sowiecka misja repatriacyjna wyjeżdża z Austrii

Wiedeń, 24.3. — Sowiecka misja repatriacyjna w amerykańskiej strefie okupacyjnej Austrii napotkała w swej pracy o wiele trudności ze strony wyśledzonych, którzy odmawiali powrotu na wschód i demonstrowali przeciwko urzędnikom misji. Władze amerykańskie ogłosiły, że nie przeciwdziałają akrotyczności dla misji, która będzie musiała wobec tego opuścić obszar amerykański, co praktycznie równa się zaprzestaniu repatriacji na wschód.

Komentarz zagraniczny o fuzji PPS i PPR

(Dokończenie z str. 1-szej)

chwastów i obcych „należałości”. Praktycznie oznacza to zapowiedź dużych czyszczeń w PPS przed ostateczną fuzją. Generalnie pokreślił, że zjednoczona partia będzie się opierać na zasady „centralizmu demokratycznego”, będzie musiała być karna i jednolita i nie będzie w niej miejsce na jakieś frakcje i różnice poglądów.

Podatkach na WEN. Gomułka odniósł miejsce podziękowań sprawie z socjalistami w Zachodniej Europie. Uważa on, że wszystkie te prawicowców i reakcyjnych, którzy nawiązują szeregów się do socjologii burżuazyjnej wśród klasy robotniczej. „Angielska Labour Party z premierem Attlee i Bevltem na ciele maszeruje wspólnie z przedstawicielami amerykańskiego kapitalu Trumanem i Marshallami tworząc w ten sposób „amerykańsko-labourystowską spółkę imperialistyczną”, której celem jest agresja przeciwko prawdziwym demokratom.

KOMENTARZ ZAGRANICZNY

Ten nowy rozwój sytuacji politycznej w Polsce komentuje „New York Times” w depeszy swego korespondenta warszawskiego

lo wystąpienie Juliana Hochfelda z CKW PPS. Zdaje się, że Hochfeld był na czarnej liście tych socjalistów, o których wspomina Gomułka w swym artykule, zapowiadając ich usuwanie z partii. Przyszłość pokaze, czy w stosunku do socjalistów będą zastosowane areszty i metody zastraszania. Zmianach na PPS jak dotychczas przebieg spokojny i nastawiający jest brak reakcji ze strony PPS.

Stary człowiek w Polsce mało interesuje się manewrami i apertami między PPS i PPR. Jeżeli PPS zostanie likwidowane, to dla zwykłego obywatela oznaczać będzie, że rząd kontrolowany już dać całkowicie przez komunistów, stanie się narzędziem ich wyłącznego działania.

Anonimowe pogróżki

Wiedeń, 24.3. Amerykanie mieszczący w jednym z hoteli w Wiedniu otrzymali wczoraj anonimowe ostrzeżenie, że hotel będzie wysadzony w powietrze. Austriacka policja otrzymała również anonimowe ostrzeżenie zapowiadające wystrzelenie w powietrze brytyjskiego szpitala, hotelu i klubu. Przekazano budynki, ale nie nie analizowano.

Znow „latujące talizany”

Kajty, 24.3. — Tzw. „latujące talizany”, które widywano w ub. roku nad Ameryką, państwami skandynewskimi, Francją, Portugaliją i Austrią, pojawiły się nad Włochami.

W „latujących” talizanach onogda w nocy z nad Paryżu wczoraj w nocy „latujące talizany” loczyły w kierunku południowo-zachodnim. Przeciwni twierdzili, że to tylko głuchy szum.

W południowo-wschodniej Szwajcarii zauważono oblatywały meteor, loczyły w zachodnim kierunku. Meteor, jak twierdzi szwajcarsko, był w wielkości kulej, a w pełni a loczyły wystrzelał p. ostawił po sobie długi ogon złożony z małych gwiazd.

Istnienie tzw. „latujących talizanów” nie zostało nigdy oficjalnie stwierdzone. Prasa amerykańska doniosła, iż jeden talizan został zastrzelony w atmosferze i takimi talizanami nie władze lotnisk w Ameryce oświadcza, że nie mają powodów, aby talizany rzeczywiście istniały.

Niektórzy p. wyrażają, że to tylko głuchy szum, a nie prawdziwy meteor.

Ambasador węgłowy
Kopenhaga 24. 3. — Orkiestra powitała w [czarna] górnika brytyjskiego Wilkema [czarna], który przybył z pierwszym od czasu zakończenia wojny transportem 2.000 ton wę-

„Mamuciatko“
Hamburg, 24.3. — Pod Hanoj-
wem znaleziono w kopalni gliny
nienaruszony „szkielet młodego
mamuta. Same kości syji „mamu-
ciatka“ waży 42 funty.

ANTONI GALATOWICZ, Lwów, 1869,
tóry miał wyjechać do szpitala pol-
skiego w Bzyroutch 6.2.1948 do Anglii,
jest poszukiwany. Kto wieśladby coś o
jego losie prosił, proszę też o powiadom-
ie syna **STANISŁAWA**, Crowthorne,
Isleaton, Wirral, Cheshire. 238

KONSTANTY BANJARZ, ur. 6.5.38 r.
r. Wernoczeński. Księżka, zabrane przez
R-ów 1.12.1944 r. Jest poszukiwany
w Niemczech. Władzom polskim kiero-
wać do: **PTAKRE**, Riverhall Camp,
r. William Essex. 125

ZIGISŁAW KIRYŁO jest poszukiwany
przez Irala. Władzom polskim prosić
o powiadomienie **HENRYK KIRYŁO**, 11,
3796
Blenheim, Sharnbrook, Kent. 316

Jeżeli ktoś wieśladby coś o Jole
WIKTORYNIA WIGORSZOWICZA, ur.
1901, mieszkała w m. Derzeczyn, pow.
Wielkopolski, w Wielonog w r. 1943 w
Wielonog, do Rosji, proszę też o
powiadomienie **POTWA PIEKOWA**,
Kilgiff, Blackburn Moor Camp 1, nr.
sek. Stiff. 229

KAPTAN TERNOWICZ, imię przecho-
dziło na **KIEZEWIAŁO**, 15-16, prze-
szedł w R.O.P.I., Belszta. 1944, jest
poszukiwany przez plk. **DYRZEWIAŁO**,
Pashin Camp, nr. Pashin, C. B. Co-
ventry. 348

MATRYMONIALNE

3, wymiana swawceliowej, w celu
zastrzygnięcia. Kierownik nie prosi
o wydanie. Wydać nie można. bix 604. 1207

10, przesyłki BONDYN, lat 24,
wzrost 178 cm., praca, nie ma
kierownika. w m. (nie ma) do
wydania do lat 23. List z fotografią
nie ma. wzrost 178 cm., praca, nie ma
kierownika. Wydać nie można. bix 604. 1214

[illegible]

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

15 Apr.

III-4-1761

APO 872
15 April 19 48

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III,
970TH CIC DET., APO 757, U.S. ARMY

- ☒ FOR YOUR INFORMATION.
- ☐ FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.
- ☐ FOR INVESTIGATION.
- ☐ REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE.
- ☒ Recommend copies of attached report be forwarded to Region ~~IV~~ and to the British authorities if they are interested in this investigation.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Incl: Agents MOIC (seven copies)
dtd 14 Apr 48

TEL: MARBURG 2838

Albert L. Wroblewski
ALBERT L. WROBLEWSKI
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC
Operations Officer

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC
Detachment, APO 757, U.S. Army

TO:

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 61695

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

III-M-1761

APO 672

14 April

19 48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATYN FOREST MURDERS

1. Reason for investigation:

Reference is made to 1st Ind. Region III, Counter Intelligence Corps. Subject: KATYN FOREST MURDERS, file number III-5197, dated 18 March 1948. With reference to the above mentioned letter, this office contacted former General Oberst Heinz GUDERIAN, former German Chief of Army General Staff, now detained at the NEUSTADT (L51/G74) HDIE Generals Camp, who submitted the information contained in paragraph 2 of this report, concerning the KATYN FOREST murders.

2. Results of investigative activity:

On 6 April 1948, this Agent questioned former General Oberst Heinz GUDERIAN, at the NEUSTADT HDIE Generals Camp, who was formerly in command of the Second Panzer Army in Russia during the year 1941. General GUDERIAN stated that he remembered having read reports on the KATYN FOREST MURDERS, late in 1942 or the beginning of 1943, and that there was no doubt in his mind, but that the murders had been committed by the Soviet forces. General GUDERIAN further stated that the following listed General Staff Generals could give exact information on the murders because they were in command of the Signal Corps troops in the area where the bodies of the Polish officers were discovered.

a. Albert PRAUN, Generalleutnant, formerly detained in NEUSTADT HDIE, presently living in the US Zone at NEUMARKT (M50/T78), St. Veit Behelfsheim 5, Oberbayern.

b. (fnn) HOBKIRCHER or HOBKIRCHNER, former Generalleutnant, detained in ALLENDORF (L51/G94) HDIE. Present address unknown. Address could be obtained from General Albert PRAUN.

c. Adolf HEUSINGER, Generalleutnant, former Chief of Operation Division at HITLER's Headquarters. HEUSINGER was injured with HITLER on 20 July 1944. Formerly detained at ALLENDORF HDIE and presently living at WALKERIED (M52/C93) Kreis GOSLAR, Bahnhofstrasse 3, British Zone.

3. Agent's notes, comments and recommendations:

It is suggested that copies of this report be submitted to Region ~~III~~ and to the British Intelligence in order to conduct interrogations of the above listed General Staff Officers. Evaluation: B-2

Page 1 of 2 Pages
Copy 1 of 2 Copies

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Source: Heinz GUBERIAN

Telephone: MARBURG 2838

APPROVED:

W. E. Burr II
WILLIAM E. BURR II
Special Agent, CIC
Commanding

Thomas H. Evans
THOMAS H. EVANS
Special Agent, CIC

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14 Apr

S-3 Work Sheet
(Do Not Detach)

Initiator of Action LOS

DATE : 15 APR 1948
SUBJECT : Katyn Forest Murders
DOSSIER NO : 229548
DATE OF BIRTH: _____
(See Reverse S)

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION (Designate numerical order)	ACCOMPLISHED (or NR)	INITIALS
CPI GROUP : <u> </u> : Attach Card		
OR		
: <u> </u> : Indicate Dossier No's		
	OR NOT IDENTIFY	
IMPERSONAL FILES : <u> </u> : Check Impersonal Files		
: <u> </u> : Open an Impersonal File as follows		
: <u> </u> : Card Impersonal subject(s)		
DOSSIER GROUP : <u>1</u> : Attach Dossier	<u>229548</u>	
: <u> </u> : Open Dossier		
: <u>3</u> : File in Dossier		
: <u> </u> : Prepare CPI Card(s) on		
: <u> </u> : Underlined names(s)		
: <u> </u> : S-3 Executive		
: <u> </u> : Case Direction Section		
: <u> </u> : Central Registry		
: <u> </u> : Distribution Center		



RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS: J. H. H. H.

Standard Abbreviations: "R" -- Reference Dossier
"S" -- Subject's record
"A" -- or dossier attached or
"W" -- accomplished.

SECRET

141 Aprn

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION MARBURG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APD 372

III-M-1761

14 April

19 48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATIE FOREST MURDERS

1. Reason for investigation:

Reference is made to 1st Ind. Region III, Counter Intelligence Corps. Subject: KATIE FOREST MURDERS, file number III-5197, dated 15 March 1948. With reference to the above mentioned letter, this office contacted former General Oberst Heinz GUDERIAN, former German Chief of Army General Staff, now detained at the WEUSTADT (W50/775) EDIE General's Camp, who submitted the information contained in paragraph 2 of this report, concerning the KATIE FOREST murders.

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c. Adolf WEUSINGER, Generalleutnant, former Chief of Operation Division at HITLER's Headquarters. WEUSINGER was injured with HITLER on 20 July 1944. Formerly detained at ALLENDORF EDIE and presently living at VALKENRIED (W52/393) Kreis GOSLAR, Bahnhofstrasse 3, British Zone.

3. Agent's notes, comments and recommendations:

It is suggested that copies of this report be submitted to Region III and to the British Intelligence in order to conduct interrogations of the above listed General Staff Officers. Evaluation: B-2

Page 1 of 2 Pages
Copy 2 of 8 Copies

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

Source: Heins GUTERMAN

Telephone: MARBURG 2838

APPROVED

W. E. R. D.
WILLIAM H. PIERCE II
Special Agent, OTO
~~Continuing~~

Thomas H. Evans
THOMAS H. EVANS
Special Agent, OTO

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Source: Heins GUDERIAN

Telephone: HARBURG 2838

APPROVED:

W. H. Dyer II
WILLIAM H. DYER II
Special Agent, CIO
Commanding

Thomas H. Evans
THOMAS H. EVANS
Special Agent, CIO

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HEADQUARTERS

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION V
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

13 Apr

FEN/or

APO 225

File: V-4303
D-229542

13 April 1948

SUBJECT: KATYN Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer
970th CIC Detachment
Hq. EUCOM
APO 757, U. S. Army

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 18 March 1948, subject and file as above, in which information concerning subject was requested.

2. Inclosed herewith is MOIC dated 13 April 1948, subject and file as above, which contains a lead to a possible source of complete background information on subject incident.

3. Copies of your letter referenced paragraph 1 above with appropriate instructions have been disseminated to all sub-regions and to Special Squad Agents, and any additional information received will be forwarded your Headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

for *Robert J. O'Neil*
ROBERT J. O'NEIL
Special Agent, CIC
S-3

Tel: REGENSBURG MIL. 2087
(Mr. Wood)

Log No. 11172

Incl: MOIC a/s (3)

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Page 1 of 1 Page

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HEADQUARTERS

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION V
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

12 Apr

FEN/er

APO 225

File: V-4303
D-229548

13 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KATZ Forest Murders

1. In compliance with verbal orders Commanding Officer, investigation was initiated in an attempt to gather information concerning subject.
2. Information received from informant sources reveals that a record of subject incident, including statements from many former high ranking officers in the German Army, among them Herman GOERING, is contained in the annals of the International Military Tribunal at NURNBERG. This record, by virtue of an agreement between a U. S. Army General and a Soviet Army General (names unknown), was never made public.
3. It is recommended that action be taken by higher headquarters through appropriate command channels in gaining access to IMT records for further information concerning subject.

Forrest E. Wood
FORREST E. WOOD
Special Agent, CIC

TO: NIGENSBURG MIL. 2087

SOURCE: C-55-V

EVALUATION: B-3

Page 1 of 1 Page

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION NURNBERG
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION VI

12 Apr

APD 139

12 April 1948

D-229548
VI-N-1097.2

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : Commanding Officer
970th CIC Detachment EUCOM
APO 757 US Army

THRU : Channels

1. In compliance with request for information concerning Subject Incident contained in Letter, Headquarters, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCOM, APO 757 US Army, Subject and file as above, dated 18 March 1948, the undersigned submits the following:

a. In February 1945, the undersigned, a prisoner of war, was sent by the Germans to a P.W. Hospital located at WEINIGEN (L51/H52) in Thuringia, Germany. This hospital was staffed by P.W. Officers of the British Army Medical Service.

b. In this hospital, the undersigned was assigned a bed next to that of a Lt. Col. F.P. STEVENSON, Division Signal Officer of the British South African Division. Lt. Col. STEVENSON stated that he had been captured by the Germans in North Africa, date unknown to the undersigned.

c. From statements made by Lt. Col. STEVENSON and other British Officers in the hospital, the undersigned gathered that Lt. Col. STEVENSON had earlier been taken from another British Officer P.W. Camp by the Germans and escorted to the scene of the Katyn Forest Murders on the occasion of a German Army investigation of the incident.

d. It was the further understanding of the undersigned that Lt. Col. STEVENSON, in company with an American Air Corps Officer, name and rank unknown, also a P.W., was forced to attend the investigation as witness to the findings of German surgeons and investigators, who exhumed the bodies of Polish Officers buried in mass graves in the forest.

e. According to statements of Lt. Col. STEVENSON and other officers to undersigned, Lt. Col. STEVENSON was provided with photographs and documentary evidence by the Germans purporting to prove that the Katyn Forest Murders could not possibly have been perpetrated by German troops but were committed by the Soviets during their occupation of Eastern Poland. To the best of the memory of the undersigned, German findings were based on dates of letters and publications found on the bodies; these dates were alleged to prove the impossibility of German complicity.

Telephone: 25309 25184 25185

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Page 1 of 2 pages
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f. Undersigned personally examined numerous photographs of the mass graves, exhumed bodies, and German investigators in action at the scene of the incident which were in the possession of Lt. Col. STEVENSON.

g. It is believed by the undersigned that, subsequent to his trip to Katyn Forest, Lt. Col. STEVENSON was taken by the Germans to BERLIN (N53/275) where high German officials offered to repatriate him to Great Britain if he would agree to make public the findings of the investigation then in his possession. As a result of his refusal to do this, Lt. Col. STEVENSON had suffered extensive solitary confinement and extreme pressure by the Germans in an effort to make him carry out their proposals.

h. Lt. Col. STEVENSON, in a debilitated condition, was repatriated by the Germans via LISBON, Portugal on the Steamship "GRIPSHOLM" to Great Britain in February or March 1945. From statements to the undersigned, the impression was created that Lt. Col. STEVENSON was in considerable quandry as to what to do with the documents then in his possession, since he steadfastly refused to comply with the German proposals and was more or less in the position of a forced repatriate.

2. The only other information concerning the American Air Forces Officer alleged to have been present at the Katyn Forest investigation by the Germans, known to the undersigned, is that he was reported by Lt. Col. STEVENSON to be a graduate of the United States Military Academy.

3. It is the opinion of the undersigned that as a witness to the German investigation, Lt. Col. STEVENSON could provide considerable valid information as to the circumstances surrounding the murders.

4. Names and addresses of other British Officers of the staff of the P.W. Hospital at MERNIGEN are known to Helmut SCHNEIDER, Luisenstr. 91 BAD NAUHEIM (L51/279) who as an enlisted man of the German Army, served as interpreter at the MERNIGEN Hospital.

5. It is believed by the undersigned that various of these British Officers are in possession of information concerning the German investigation of the Katyn Forest Murders and the forced repatriation of Lt. Col. STEVENSON in that investigation.

Oliver B. Patton
OLIVER B. PATTON
Special Agent CIC
Commanding

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Page 2 of 2 pages
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Authority NND 61695

29 Man

(Ltr. Hqs., 970th CIC Detachment, dtd 18 March 1948, subj: Katyn Forest Murders)

D-229548
III-5197

1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC Detachment, APO
807, US Army, 29 March 1948

TO: See Distribution

1. For compliance with basic letter.
2. Reports are due at this headquarters no later than 12 May 1948. Negative reports are desired.

BY ORDER OF LT. COLONEL BAUGH:

CARL J. KUENKENT
Special Agent CIC
S-3

Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, CJK/sr

Distribution:

- 1 - S/R Bad Nauheim
- 2 - S/R Darmstadt
- 2 - S/R Frankfurt
- 2 - S/R Fulda
- 2 - S/R Kassel
- 2 - S/R Marburg
- 1 - S/R Wiesbaden
- 1 - File

17925

SECRET C 18 March

HEADQUARTERS
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
EUROPEAN COMMAND

S: 18 May 48

APD 757
18 March 1948

D-229548

SUBJECT: Katyn Forest Murders

TO : See Distribution

1. This headquarters is desirous of obtaining information which might be available concerning the Katyn Forest Murders.

2. Several thousand Polish Army Officers were supposedly murdered in the early part of the war in this forest. Propaganda stories released by the Germans accused the Russians of these atrocities while the Russians stated that the Germans performed the murders.

3. It is believed that further information might be procurable from former German Military authorities or German Military Government officials who may have been located in the general area of Eastern Poland or Western Russia.

4. It is realized that practically every German will have some general knowledge of this event, however, only reports made by persons having some actual basis for their statements are desired.

5. It is further desired that source of report and the probability of source being in a position to render such a report be given. It is not necessary to submit name of source.

6. Negative reports are desired.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL ERSKINE:

Earl S. Browning Jr.
EARL S. BROWNING, JR.
Major, Infantry
S-3

Mr. OLIPHANT/emf/7256

Distribution "C"

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Authority NND 61695

SECRET

Work Sheet
(Do not Detach)

Initiator of Action

12 man
WS

DATE : 11 MAR 1948

SUBJECT :

Katyn Forest Murders

(See Reverse Side)

DOSSIER NO :

DATE OF BIRTH:

2027578
new Dossier

THE FOLLOWING ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN ON THE ATTACHED MATERIAL:

ACTION ACCOMPLISHED INITIALS
(Designate numerical order) (or NR)

CPI GROUP : : Attach Card

OR

: : Indicate Dossier No's

CANNOT IDENTIFY

IMPERSONAL
FILES

: 2 : Check Impersonal Files

: : Open an Impersonal File
as follows

: : Card Impersonal Subject(s)

DOSSIER
GROUP

: 3 : Attach Dossier

: : Open Dossier

: : File in Dossier

CARDING

: : Prepare CPI Card(s) on
underlined name(s)

: : S-3 Executive
: 4 : Case Direction Section
: : Central Registry
: : Distribution Center

RETURN TO FILE WITHOUT FURTHER ACTION

REMARKS:

Standard Abbreviations:

"R" -- Reference Dossier
"NR" -- Was looked up and no record
"V" -- Card or dossier attached or
work accomplished.



DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 61695

SECRET

78134

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence
APO 757, U. S. Army

12 March 1948

350.09 (GID/OPS/IS)

INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION MEMORANDUM NUMBER 28

- TO: 1. Director of Intelligence, OICUS, APO 742, U. S. Army.
2. CO, 7707 ECIC, Hq. EUCOM, APO 757, U. S. Army.
3. S-2 Berlin Command, OICUS, APO 742, U. S. Army.
4. *
5. CO, 570th SIG Detachment, Hq. EUCOM, APO 757, U. S. Army.

1. This office has a specific requirement for the following:
a. Any information which might be available concerning the Katyn Forest murders.

REMARKS: It is believed that further information might be procurable from former German military authorities or German Military Government officials who may have been located in the general area of Eastern Poland or Western Russia.

2. As complete an answer to the requirement as may be procurable must reach this office ~~on or before~~ as available. Unsatisfied portions (will) (will not) be forwarded after the suspense date. OCS Form Y1 (will) (will not) be used in answering the requirement.

3. All replies to the requirement will make specific reference to this Control Number: IS-28.

WPS/fl Telephone 7426

SECRET

[Signature]
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Chief, Operations Branch

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Authority NND 61695